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oungsters filling sandbags yesterday as tension in settlements along the northern border in-llowing the news of a terrorist incursion. (Israel Sun)

Assurances on U.S. arms, economic aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Premier Yitzhak Rabin briefed the Cabinet yesterday on his second round of talks with Henry Kissinger on Sunday morning. As in the first session on Saturday night, Mr. Rabin said, no substantial advances had been made at the talks since the U.S. Secretary of State was himself awaiting developments at the Arab summit opening at Rabat on October 26 before seeking to start new negotiations.

The Secretary would be back early next month, the Premier said — assuming the Arab summit's resolutions did not ruin any hope for further progress — to determine with Israel and Egypt (and perhaps Jordan too) the time, place and level of representation of renewed negotiations which would then start forthwith.

A good deal of the Sunday morning working session with the Secretary was devoted to bilateral issues between the U.S. and Israel, including military supplies and economic aid. Officials were reluctant to give details but said there was no cause for despondency, and that, despite the customary slowness of American bureaucracy, Israel's needs were being met at a generally satisfactory peace.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon later briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the weekend's talks with the U.S. Secretary.

Arafat in Algiers as Kissinger ends tour

By ANAN SAFADI, Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Correspondent

As U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger headed for home last night after a week-long swing through six Arab states and Israel, he carried in his diplomatic bag two main achievements: a renewed vote of confidence in his Middle East mediation role from Israel and the Arabs, and an indication from the Arabs to work for lower oil prices.

Kissinger's latest shuttle visit to the region, his seventh in a year, was overshadowed by the impending Arab summit conference in Rabat which is scheduled to rule on basic Israel-Arab issues, thus probably shaping future moves in the Middle East political arena. Kissinger yesterday met Moroccan King Hassan, who will host the summit, beginning October 26.

Kissinger came to Morocco from Algeria where he held overnight discussions with President Houari Boumedienne, one of the radical Arab leaders and an influential figure in Africa and the Third World. Reports from Algiers said yesterday that Boumedienne gave Kissinger an assurance that he will go along with a step-by-step approach to an Israel-Arab settlement.

U.S. officials reported yesterday that Algeria would follow Egypt and Syria in renewing diplomatic ties with the U.S., which were severed on the outbreak of the 1967 war. But the restoration of ties is not expected until after the crucial Rabat summit.

U.S. officials stressed that Kissinger was determined to continue his peace efforts in his own style, though his future activity would be influenced by the summit resolutions. The officials noted that the Rabat decisions were expected to have a major impact on Syria and Jordan, but not on Egypt, which notwithstanding any position adopted by the summit meeting, was likely to pursue a further partial settlement with Israel.

UPI reports from Algiers that Yasser Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, flew in yesterday to discuss with Boumedienne the next move for the Palestinian terrorists following their admission as observers to the UN.

Arafat arrived two hours after Kissinger's departure.

He told reporters the Palestinian question was "in an important and delicate stage. On the eve of the Arab summit, it was my duty to come to Algiers to examine with Boumedienne the Palestinian cause in the Arab world following the UN decision."

(Middle East scene, Page 10)

Rabin moves in on ICB affair

Asks Big Three to help

By MORDECHAI ERANN Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday announced to the Cabinet that he has involved himself in the "clarification efforts" on the possibility of saving Tibor Rosenbaum's International Credit Bank in Geneva, and subsequent recovery of Israel Corporation moneys invested with Rosenbaum.

Mr. Rabin and Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz met on Monday night with the heads of Israel's three major banks, apparently in an effort to persuade them to agree to a consortium of Rosenbaum's creditors — which would put off payment dates on moneys due and perhaps even raise additional moneys for the failing concern.

Mr. Rabinowitz is pessimistic regarding this approach. (See next column).

Macabee Dean reports from Tel Aviv that the heads of the three banks neither accepted nor rejected the request. (The three included Ernst Japhet of Bank Leumi, Daniel Recanati of Discount Bank and Ya'acov Levinsohn of Bank Hapoalim.) A spokesman for Bank Leumi told *The Jerusalem Post* that the three bankers told the Prime Minister they could form an opinion only after all the facets of the situation were known and they had a chance to study them. Even then, they emphasized, they would have to bring the matter before their boards for approval.

JAPHET TO EUROPE

Yesterday, however, Ernst Japhet left unexpectedly for Europe, and his departure is linked to rumours that the Big Three are considering taking over Rosenbaum's majority shares in International Credit. When it first became known the ICB was in trouble, it was thought Bank Hapoalim might take it over together with the Hessische Landsbank, which held 36 per cent of the ICB shares.

At the Cabinet session yesterday, the Finance Minister reported that investigations and clarifications of all aspects of the Rosenbaum concern and the Israel Corporation scandal are still going on, as are efforts by himself to determine "if it is possible to salvage moneys of Israelis and Israel companies, invested in Geneva and Vaduz." But all the relevant details have not been collated, he said.

Premier Rabin, at this point, announced that the Government would not undertake any obligations without a prior discussion in full Cabinet session — and such a discussion should only be held after all the facts are known. He said he assumed the Ministerial Economic Committee would then take up the matter, and bring it before the Cabinet with its recommendations.

DISCUSSION REFUSED

Some of the Ministers asked for a discussion immediately, on the issue of whether the Government should consider intervening to save a foreign bank. Tourism Minister Moshe Kol wanted the discussion held, and Labour Minister Moshe Baram agreed that such a discussion is needed — but Mr. Rabin insisted there was no point to it until all the facts were available.

In the course of the discussion, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz explained some of the reasons why it would be in Israel's interest for the Government to take action. He made it clear that it would not be possible to salvage any of the moneys invested with Rosenbaum without saving the ICB. (Presumably, he also described some of the ways in which the ICB had served Israel's national interests in the past.)

In an unprecedented move, Minister without Portfolio Shulamit Aloni of the Civil Rights Movement

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Rabinowitz tells why

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Correspondent

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz told the Alignment Knesset faction yesterday that the Rosenbaum crash could mean a loss to Israeli corporate depositors and investors of $30m., while individual Israelis, and Jews around the world, stand to lose between $90m.-$100m.

He said he was doubtful about the possibility of a joint move by the Big Three Israel banks to step in and take over the Rosenbaum enterprises. At the same time, he wanted to make it clear why Premier Yitzhak Rabin and himself had been anxious to mount a rescue operation.

Apart from the chance of a rescue mission reducing the damage to Israel firms, Rabinowitz said, it was unquestionably to Israel's advantage to try and help Jewish depositors from other countries. "We need the help of Jews who invested their money with Rosenbaum," he said. "His bank was not just a run-of-the-mill bank. It had close ties with Israel and with Israelis."

In any case, efforts had to be made to shore up Israel's image, as a country seeking investments. He personally had talked to non-Jews with investments in Israel, who were unsure about adding to their stake here. "We may feel the impact of the Rosenbaum collapse for years."

He said how pained he had been, while in the U.S., at the impression caused, unjustly, that the Israel Corporation had been established for purposes of financial speculation.

In the discussion, which was cut short for lack of time and deferred till next week, Zvi Gershuni, of the Mapai wing of Labour, said every effort should be made to prop up Rosenbaum's bank. Mapam's Aharon Efrat called Michael Tzur "the creation of our financial Establishment" and said that former Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir had it in his power to curb Tzur long ago, but failed to do so. Yitzhak Navon (of Labour's Rafi wing) said public opinion would object to one more penny of good money being thrown after bad. Mapam's Ora Namir said that, instead of making a whipping-boy of Tzur, the Treasury should give an accounting of the control it exercised at the Israel Corporation.

Sapir himself echoed Rabinowitz' desire to save Rosenbaum if at all possible.

However, his main purpose seemed to be to contend that Labour had always given the country wise economic leadership, and that most of the so-called economic "scandals" of the past few years, had been grosaly inflated by a biased press.

The press had printed out-and-out lies about the country's foreign currency reserves falling below the danger line, he charged. After all the noise concerning Netivel Neft, the courts had found nothing on which to prosecute, and the only thing left were the "orgies" which in Tel Aviv one would call "petting parties," he snorted.

Halevi of the Somerfin shipping corporation had been unfairly treated, Sapir said. Shubinsky of Autocars had been harmed by an inimical press.

Sapir referred to Aluf (Res.) Mordechai Limon obliquely as a man who dodged his own responsibility and who made empty statements about formal signatures.

...unt for ...errorists ... 5th day

...erusalem Post Staff

...nt for the terrorist unit ...ossed the border from ...on Saturday night enters ...day today, with no let up ...lert in effect throughout

... forces continued comb-...area, with the deep wadis ...k vegetation in the area their search. They are ...isted by helicopters, which ... forces from place to place, ...t reconnaissance aircraft ...ntering caves or thickets, ...ers fire into them to fore-...oushes.

... the night flares were from aircraft or by artil-... army has also used large ...hts to help comb the area.

...e settlements and border ...ch as Ma'alot, Shlomi and ..., armed guards were post-...hools and public places.

...was felt also in the Kiryat ... and Tiberias areas. Civil ...n and police manned road ...d checked all vehicles en-... leaving the area.

... normal, except for agri-...ctivity close to the border. ...he whole, the searches do ...pt life because the area ... uninhabited.

... Minister Shimon Peres ... to the Cabinet yesterday ...nassive search. Tracks had ...nd leading across the bor-... Israel, he said, and none ...ack in the opposite direc-

...noured Corps ...y proclaimed

...oured forces commander ... Peled, in an order mark-...day's Armoured Forces ...as called on his men to ...rything they can to en-...srael's power on land.

...now the full degree of preparedness." Aluf Peled "and the weight of the burden which rests on ...nd every one of us. I call ...u to work, even beyond ...abilities, to ensure for the Defence Forces and the nation an iron-fisted pow-... land. We are the pillar ... that goes before the peo-

...ish F.M. to Israel

...HAGEN (JTA). — Danish Minister Ove Guberg will ...ael in December, the Danish Ministry has announced.

...uldberg has already visited ...ber of Arab countries this ...t will be his first visit to

France and Italy rapped for voting to hear PLO

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a statement condemning the U.N. General Assembly resolution of Monday which invited the PLO to participate in the forthcoming Palestine debate. "The resolution is illegal and will not be binding upon Israel in any way," the statement asserted. "Any country would reject a resolution such as this, which strikes at the very roots of its existence."

The Israel statement criticized France and Italy with particular harshness for supporting the resolution when other Western countries had abstained. "The fact that France and Italy have sided with the approach of the most extremist Arab states is astonishing," the statement said. "This stand does not accord with declarations made by these two countries concerning their desire to refrain from interfering with the process of dialogue in the region."

France "was herself only a few weeks ago witness to the role of Arab terrorist organizations within international terror when the French Embassy in The Hague was attacked and the French Ambassador held hostage."

Israel was also "greatly disappointed by the votes of Ireland, Sweden, Norway and other countries" which, it was hoped, would not support the PLO, the statement continued.

The resolution might well endanger the prospect of progress in the current peace efforts in the region, the statement warned. It was "diametrically opposed to the U.N. Charter in view of the declared aims of the PLO, as expressed in its Palestine National Covenant. These aims categorically deny Israel the right to exist, and determine the destruction by armed force of a member of the U.N."

The Assembly voted by 105-4 with 20 abstentions to admit the PLO representative to participate in the Palestine debate, which will probably be held next month. The four which opposed the motion were Israel, the U.S., the Dominican Republic and Bolivia.

The 20 abstentions came from: Britain, Uruguay, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, West Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Laos, Luxembourg, Holland, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon briefly reported to the Cabinet yesterday on the vote and on the statement that his ministry issued.

In Paris yesterday the Israel Ambassador Asher Ben-Natan, strongly rebuked France for its vote. "To admit in the UN an organization whose wish is to see Israel disappear from the map will not improve Franco-Israeli relations," he said, according to Reuter.

The Ambassador added: "French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues certainly will be received with courtesy in Israel on October 31, but the hearts of all Israelis will be full of bitterness."

The Likud Knesset faction executive yesterday urged the Speaker to convene an urgent session of the House to discuss the U.N. recognition of the Arab terrorists.

The Likud said in a statement that recognition of the Arab assassins was the nadir in the annals of the world organization now controlled by the Arab-Communist bloc, and recalled the fate of the League of Nations when it submitted to aggressor states.

The statement held the Government spokesmen partly to blame for having been so ready to accept the "Palestine entity."

(Big Step — Page 5)

C-o-L up 4.4 points

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Consumers Price Index edged up by another 4.4 points last month, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. The advance — a full two per cent — brought the indicator to 227.9, or 26.3 per cent above its January 1 level.

Compared with September, 1973, last month's figure was ahead by 37.8 per cent. Economists said the rise was somewhat sharper than expected. (In August the index rose by 0.5 per cent.)

The Wholesale Price Index also sprang up by two per cent last month. However, the Agricultural Input Index backed down by 0.6 per cent.

The Construction Costs Index, which measures residential building outlays, dropped by 1.2 per cent. Asked by *The Jerusalem Post* whether this could lead to a lowering of the price of housing, bureau price chief Amnon Aghuri said: "It is still too early to tell. The drop in the construction index was due mainly to reduced labour costs. Workers in the building trades went off summer hours, which are relatively expensive for building contractors.

"Building material prices are still moving with the general trend, although a slight break has been noted in timber prices. We will have to wait at least another month for firmer signs of a trend in housing prices."

Following are some of the major price changes reflected in last month's Consumer Price Index:

PRODUCE: Cucumbers, up 72.7 per cent; squash, up 62.8; green peas, 19.8; carrots, 13.4; melons, 26.2; plums, 32.2; and watermelons, up 15.6 per cent. Only lemons came down in price — by 14.4 per cent.

FOOD: Beef, up 3.9 per cent; macaroni products, 4.5; mayonnaise and other sauces, 7.4; jams and jellies, 1.9; spices and powdered soups, 4.2; tea, 3.9; and instant coffee, up 3 per cent after a 10 per cent rise in August.

CLOTHING: Men's outerwear, up 4.8 per cent; women's lingerie, 4.5; men's shoes, 9.8; women's shoes, 9.7; children's shoes, 5.7.

DURABLES: Refrigerators, up 3.7 per cent; vacuum cleaners, 3.3; automobiles, 3.6; electric irons, 2.9; and fluorescent bulbs, 4.1 per cent.

SERVICES: Dry cleaning and laundering, up 7.9 per cent; tailoring, 2.9; electric equipment repair, 3.5; painting and plastering, 1.1; domestic help, 2.3; auto repairs, 4.4; and hairdressing, up 3.2 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS: Soaps and detergents, up 8.1 per cent; secondary school tuition fees, up 5.4 per cent. (The "full rate" rose by 41 per cent. However, by the Education Ministry's liberalizing the rates of reduction according to parents' financial status, the average increase came to 5.4 per cent); fees at private kindergartens, up 29.4 per cent; and theatre admission tickets, up 15.4 per cent.

Brezhnev to visit Cairo next January

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will meet in Cairo next January in an endeavour to develop and deepen relations between their two countries, Soviet Television announced last night.

The announcement came after three hours of talks here between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, Mr. Brezhnev and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Soviet sources described the seven hours of talks — which Mr. Brezhnev joined for the three-hour afternoon session — as "fruitful, positive and successful." It was understood the whole range of Egyptian-Soviet relations was discussed.

An exact date has not been set for Brezhnev's trip to Cairo — his first to the Egyptian capital since he took over as Communist Party leader 10 years ago yesterday — but it was expected to be in the first half of January, the sources added.

The agreement on the Cairo summit was seen as an indication that the Soviet Union is ready to work towards easing its strained relations with Egypt despite differences over Middle East peace moves and President Sadat's economic policies.

Fahmy arrived in Moscow on Monday to try to set up the summit and launch negotiations on new arms and economic aid agreements. His quick success took most observers by surprise.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1974

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair with a further rise in temperatures.
Weather synopsis: Upper ridge over the east Mediterranean.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	18	15—26	18—29
Nahariya	65	20—28	21—29
Safed	33	19—25	19—27
Haifa	67	22—27	21—29
Tiberias	64	18—30	20—34
Nazareth	29	13—30	18—32
Afula	60	16—30	17—32
Shomron	28	16—29	19—30
Tel Aviv	63	18—27	20—28
Lod	47	16—30	18—32
Lod	47	16—30	18—32
Jericho	34	19—34	20—35
Gaza	78	18—28	21—30
Beersheba	51	14—29	17—32
Eilat	33	19—32	23—35
Tiran	36	22—31	23—33

Social and Personal

President Katzir yesterday received Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Ambassador to the U.S. He also received a group of 100 from the Hebrew University's School for Overseas Students.

•

The Finance Minister of the West German city-state of Hamburg, Hans Joachim Zeller, called yesterday on Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu at the Knesset. Mr. Zeller also met with Knesset Finance Committee member Yitzhak Golan.

•

Defence Minister Shimon Peres gave a luncheon yesterday for his Guatemalan counterpart, General Fausto David Rubio Coronado. Also present were senior Defence Ministry officials.

•

Jewish Agency chairman Pinhas Sapir last night addressed 200 visiting UJA leaders in a question-and-answer session at the Hilton Hotel in Tel Aviv.

•

Information Minister, Aharon Yariv, yesterday addressed the festive opening of British Week at the Hamashbir Lezarchan department store in Tel Aviv. Also present at the opening were the British Ambassador, Sir Bernard Ledwidge, and Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

•

The Jerusalem Vocal Newspaper will open its current season this Friday with a talk by Minister-without-Portfolio Gideon Hausner on "After Kissinger's Visit." Time is 8.30 p.m., place, Beit Ha'am.

•

Profesor Albert Stunkerd, chairman of the Stanford University's department of psychology, will speak on "Behaviour Therapy — Special Emphasis on Eating Disorders" at 11 a.m., this Friday, at the Jerusalem Mental Health Centre.

•

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will hear former Ambassador Reuven Nall speak on "International Terror as seen from the UN" at its luncheon meeting today at the YMCA.

ARRIVALS

Haifa University Rector, Prof. Gabriel Warburg, from a month's lecture tour of Japan.

Avraham Wilk, President of the Yiddish Writers Peretz Union in New York.

DEPARTURES

Asher Ben-Natan, Israel Ambassador to France, after attending the memorial service of his son who fell in the Yom Kippur War.

Dr. Maurice A. Jaffe, Executive Vice President of Hechal Shlomo, for Europe. (By El Al).

Sharon: Gov't must allow settlement

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Likud Knesset member Ariel Sharon yesterday called on the Government to either agree to the demand for wider settlement in Judea-Samaria or call an immediate plebescite on the issue.

Mr. Sharon was speaking on his return from a three-week visit to the U.S. He said many American military and political figures, not only Jews, had told him Israel must stand firm and not give up its vital interests in Judea-Samaria. He added that Dr. Henry Kissinger's recent visit had increased the danger of war, as the Secretary of State had promised the Arabs far more than Israel can afford to give.

Mr. Sharon said he spoke before his departure with Prime Minister Rabin about the possibility of his rejoining the army. The former general said he would not place any conditions on this. *(Itim)*

Shamai Laor named ambassador to Malawi

Jerusalem Post Staff

Veteran diplomat Shamai Laor has been appointed Israel's ambassador to Malawi and will take up his post at the month's end.

Born in Poland in 1918, Laor came to this country in 1935 and graduated from the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University. He joined the foreign service in 1950 and during the fifties held consular posts in Italy and the U.S.

More recently he has been consul in Sydney and counsellor at the embassy in Bangkok. Since 1968, he has been assistant director of the Ministry's Asia and Oceania Division.

Mazel Tov to our Friends
VICTOR SHEMTOV
Minister of Health
and
MRS. SHEMTOV
on the occasion of the marriage of their son
SHMUEL
JACOBO AND SOFIA MISHKIN
Caracas, Venezuela

CAPUCCI'S CONFESSIONS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE

By DORIS LANKIN
Jerusalem Post Law Editor

The Jerusalem District Court decided yesterday to admit in evidence the confession made by Archbishop Hilarion Capucci to police on August 18, and a supplementary confession made on August 19.

In addition to the confessions, the prosecution presented testimony connecting the arms brought from Beirut by the accused with the murder of Jerusalem taxi driver Zion Abergil and the subsequent arrest of three brothers of the Malaby family on suspicion of involvement in the crime.

In the court's unanimous decision, which was read by Presiding Judge Miriam Ben-Porath, the following facts related to the accused's confessions were established:

- Early on the evening of August 8 — the day when the accused was first detained after the police had found arms and sabotage material in the Mercedes car he was driving — the accused met for two hours with a security officer known as Ibrahim. At the end of their talks, the accused made a confession and expressed willingness to cooperate in an operation to discover the identity of the persons for whom the arms were intended.
- This confession and agreement to cooperate were given in exchange for a promise made by Ibrahim to arrange that the accused and another priest (his assistant) would be released on bail.
- During the meeting with Ibrahim, it was emphasized to the accused that the identity of the persons involved could only be discovered if the accused were released and news about his apprehension and the discovery of the arms were kept secret.
- There were no grounds to the testimony presented in court that Ibrahim had promised the accused he would be freed or for the accused believing that this had been promised to him.
- The allegation that Ibrahim had threatened the accused with death if he withdrew his first confession was categorically denied by Ibrahim. Furthermore, Ibrahim's desire to secure the cooperation of the accused was completely inconsistent with any threats of death.
- The accused was released on his own recognizance at 11 p.m. on August 8, and for the next 10 days he worked as an agent of the security services, under the direction of an officer known as Menahem.
- With the completion of the security service operation, the case of the accused was transferred to the police, and on August 18 he was arraigned before a judge of the Magistrate's Court in the presence of Sergeant-Major Ezra Tzur and Assistant Commander R. Minkovsky.
- It was then explained to the accused that he was suspected of belonging to a hostile organization and of being in possession of sabotage materials and arms. Minkovsky gave the judge a list of the arms and material found in the suspect's car and objected to the accused being released on bail as the investigation had just started and the accused had been in the car when the arms were found.

The accused thereupon denied belonging to a hostile organization but added that he had nothing to say with respect to the other allegations.

- After the judge had remanded the accused for 15 days, he was questioned by Tzur in Mr. Minkovsky's presence. After being properly cautioned that he could keep silent, the accused stated that in fact he had already said everything he had to say to the security officer Menahem. Tzur and Minkovsky answered: "What you told Menahem, you told Menahem. But we of the police want to interrogate you in connection with arms, ammunition and sabotage material found in your car." The accused then confessed without any pressure or duress.

On the basis of these findings, the court, discussed the legal implications of the accused's second confession, Defence Counsel Shehadeh, they said, had made a clever and creditable effort to persuade them that it was the prosecution's burden to show that the promise and inducement offered the accused when he made his first confession had not influenced him when he made his second confession. In Mr. Shehadeh's opinion, the accused should have been informed that any promises or inducements previously offered were null and void; but he was, on the contrary, allowed to continue thinking that he was still serving the security service or the police (between whom he made no distinction) and that the remand order and the interrogation by the police were part of the same "game."

They could not, the court held, accept these arguments because it had already been found that the accused had given his first confession in return for the promise that he would be released on bail only. And, furthermore, the court had found no evidence to justify the conclusion that the accused had been misled into thinking he was being freed altogether. Under these circumstances, and because the accused was a high-ranking cleric, presumably with the ability to grasp and properly evaluate what he was told, there was no reason to think the accused was under a mistaken impression.

After his re-arrest and after he had been remanded and interrogated as a suspect, and also informed that Menahem and the police were two different things, the court said that "the accused as a reasonable person should have understood that from then onwards he was no longer being treated as an agent or collaborator, but as a person suspected of having committed the offences enumerated in the warning read out to him."

The court then held that in the absence of rebutting evidence, the accused had in fact understood this, and that even if it were assumed, as Mr. Shehadeh had claimed, that the accused had been under the impression that the promise of release on bail had been made by the police and not by the security service (between whom he might possibly not have been able to distinguish at the time of his first arrest), he must have now known that the police and the security service were two different organs, as explained by Tzur and Minkovsky. Furthermore, if the accused had nevertheless not distinguished between the two, then it was reasonable to expect that he should have demanded to know why he was being re-arrested.

The accused had demanded no such explanations and this strengthened the conclusion that he had been under no misapprehension as to the fact that his second confession was made to the police.

As to the statement the accused had made from his seat in the court-room, after Ibrahim's testimony, the court held that it carried very little weight as an unsworn statement can be given little credit and is "almost a confession of vulnerability," to quote from legal authorities. The court held that Shehadeh's submission that his client believed, because he was a man of the church, that the court was not competent to try him and consequently he had refused to testify under oath, had no bearing on the on the issue.

The court then held that there was also no independent evidence to back the accused's submission that he had still been under the influence of the original promise when he made his second confession. In all the circumstances, therefore, the court found this admission to be admissible.

TEXT OF CONFESSION

I know no one who belongs to any organization either in Jerusalem or the West Bank.

Five months ago — I do not remember the exact date — I was in Beirut in my house, when two men came to me whose names are Abu Jihad and Abu Firas. I had known Abu Firas when he lived in Ramallah before 1967. He therefore came to my house and told me that he wished to send through me a suitcase containing arms, that I was to take it in my car from Beirut to Jerusalem and place it in the Ecole des Frères at Beit Hanina. I was to put it in a children's toilet, in the first toilet next to the taps.

I agreed to receive the suitcase and to transport it as Abu Firas had requested of me. The next day, Abu Firas came to me at my house, bringing a suitcase measuring 60 by 30 centimetres, black as far as I remember. But I did not open it. I knew that the suitcase contained arms, as Abu Firas had told me. I took the suitcase and put it in the rear boot of my car, a Mercedes with the licence number 83-201. On the same day, in the morning, I drove from Beirut to Jerusalem via Rosh Hanikra.

Five days later, at 19.30 hours, I drove from my house to the Ecole des Frères in Beit Hanina. I arrived at the school in my car, I opened the rear boot, took out the suitcase and put it in the first toilet next to the taps. I left the suitcase and drove off to visit Antoine Asila at Sheikh Jarrah, Jerusalem. During my visit we talked and watched TV.

But before this I was at my office. With me was Abuna Butrus. I told him that I would be busy till 20.00 or 20.30 hours and that he was to go to Asila's house. At that stage, I had a Volkswagen with me. I drove it to my house, and there exchanged it for the Mercedes. No. 83-201, in which the suitcase was. I placed the suitcase in a toilet at the Ecole des Frères, as I have said.

I wish to note that two days before placing the suitcase in the Ecole des Frères I met with the principal, Albert Ferrero, and told him that I had received a letter from an unknown person, saying that some money that had been stolen from my house would be deposited for me at the Ecole des Frères on condition that no one was in the school; I persuaded him not to leave anyone at the school on the day when I deposited the suitcase. But it was not true, I had not received any letter from an unknown person; it was just that no one was to be at the school, so that I might be able to deposit the suitcase unobserved.

I did not speak to anyone from the school except the principal, Ferrero. I then drove to Antoine Asila's and remained there until about 22.00 hours. After my visit, I drove off in my Mercedes with Butrus Jarjuriya, and on the way I told him that I had to call at the Ecole des Frères because I had received a letter from an unknown person, saying that some money stolen from my house would be deposited for me at the school.... I wanted to ascertain whether the people who were to pick up the suitcase had in fact picked it up, because the school was due to open next day, and if the suitcase was not picked up the school-children might discover it.

I drove from Antoine's house to the Ecole des Frères that night. I checked at the toilet where I had deposited the suitcase. It was not there; it had apparently been picked up by people who were supposed to pick it up.

I deposited the suitcase about five days after my arrival, for Abu Firas had fixed the time and hour. I did this under pressure from Abu Firas. I do not know who removed the suitcase from the Ecole des Frères.

In the month of June — I do not remember the exact date but it was in June of this year — I travelled to Beirut via Rosh Hanikra. When I arrived at my house, my brother Rizkallah was there. He told me that Abu Firas had left a message for me and had asked whether I had deposited the suitcase at the place fixed by him. He had said he wanted me to contact him the moment I arrived. My brother, Rizkallah, did not know what the connection between me and Abu Firas was. I contacted Abu Firas by telephone and told him I had done what he had asked me to do, and he said it wal all right...

On July 21, 1974, I drove from Jerusalem to Beirut via Rosh Hanikra. When I arrived at my house in Beirut, my brother, Rizkallah, told me that Abu Firas had asked that I contact him the moment I arrived. I rang up Abu Firas, whose phone number is 300884 (I presented to the abovenamed a slip of paper marked with the letters *nun kof* in Hebrew and dated August 8, 1974, on which the above number appeared and he said it was Abu Firas's number in Beirut). I arranged a meeting with Abu Firas for 20.00 hours that night at my house. That night, Abu Firas and Abu Jihad came to me at my house and tried to convince me that this was the last time they would send a suitcase through me.

I said that it was impossible and that I was not prepared to take the suitcase because there was an inspection and search at the frontier between Israel and Lebanon. I also said that one does not succeed every time. While insisting that I would not accept the second suitcase, I arranged another meeting with them for the following night. They appeared at my house, and Abu Firas told me that he had found a solution; nothing would be found even if my car was searched.

Abu Firas told me he would take my Mercedes car, No. 83-201, and the sabotage material and arms would be put in it in such a way as to be invisible. Abu Firas also told me he would send a man to Jerusalem who would remove the arms from the car. "He will come to take the car from you and will remove the arms from it. When he arrives, he will get in touch with you by phone. His name is George."

I agreed and they swore by God that this was the last time they

(Continued on Page 2, col.1)

Explosion in Givatayim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A 250-gram explosive charge went off on the stairway of a four-storey apartment building at 18 Rehov Aliyat Hanoar in Givatayim, late Monday night. No one was injured.

Damage to the building is estimated at more than IL3,000 — two doors were torn from their hinges on the second floor, and windows, shutters and furniture inside the apartments were smashed.

The police rule out the possibility that it was a terrorist act.

The charge was placed near the door of Shlomo Avshlomov, a member of a taxi station in Tel Aviv. Even though there have been reports of some undesirable elements trying to blow themselves into the taxi trade, the police do not believe that this is the motive behind the explosion.

No arrests have yet been made, and the police are still investigating. During the past few months there have been a number of unsolved explosions which the police claim were not the work of terrorists.

A movie of two children playing in their home arrived by mistake at Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, apparently mixed up with a 35 mm. scientific film intended for the hospital. The missing film is of great medical value to the hospital, which requested that the owner of the 8 mm. movie, who may recognize his children from the above print, immediately contact the Hadassah Public Relations Department at the telephone number 411005 in Jerusalem.

Vote on co-opting of NRP to Government expected

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party Central Committee was expected to convene last night to vote for the cooption of the National Religious Party to the Rabin Government.

Mapam is not expected to stand by its ultimatum that the NRP censure unauthorized settlement bids in Samaria, while the Citizens' Rights Movement is seen as remaining inside the coalition.

Premier Rabin yesterday received a top-level NRP deputation at his office in Jerusalem and formally invited the party to join his government on the basis of the conditions they accepted when joining the last Golda Meir Cabinet in March. He also promised that the Cabinet committee on conversion will take three months to decide whether or not to suspend the registration of immigrant converts, and that within a year the committee would produce an acceptable formula on the "Who is A Jew" controversy. Moreover, Mr. Rabin assured the NRP he stood by the existing commitment that no agreement will be signed with Jordan involving concessions in Judea and Samaria without elections, if one of the coalition parties so insisted.

Reuven Rubin laid to rest

TEL AVIV. — Painter Reuven Rubin was laid to rest yesterday in Tel Aviv's old cemetery in Rehov Trumpeldor near the tombs of Dizengoff, Bialik, Sharett and other famous citizens of the "little Tel Aviv" of which he was an integral part.

The funeral rites began at the new Tel Aviv Museum, where Rubin's flag-bedecked body lay in state. Several hundred friends, art connaisseurs and veteran Tel Avivians passed by to pay tribute. Young members of the Scout Movement and schoolchildren stood guard by the coffin.

As the artist had asked in his will that there be no eulogies at his funeral, President Ephraim Katzir, Education Minister Aharon Yariv and Mayor Shlomo Lahat simply bid farewell to the painter who, they said had represented the country's artistic greatness. Chief Rabbi Yedidia Frenkel officiated.

Phila. group here

HAIFA. — A 90-man delegation from the Brith Shalom organization of Philadelphia arrived yesterday to visit the Beit Shalom home for disabled soldiers under construction here, towards which it has already donated $1m. The group, which is led by Alex Stanton, will visit other soldiers' homes during its stay. It has pledged a further $1m. towards completion of the Haifa installation.

Union Bank opens new Ashdod branch

Union Bank of Israel has opened its new branch at Rehov Rogosin in Ashdod.

The branch manager, Avner Gareen, is the former Mayor of Ashdod.

Technion's first chief, Arthur Blok, dies

HAIFA. — The Technion's first director, Arthur Blok, died in London on Monday, the Technion has learned. Blok, 92, had headed the Institute in 1924-25. He last visited Haifa this past June, and as a member of the Technion's Board of Directors, had faithfully attended annual board sessions despite his advancing age.

The Technion recognized his long-term service to the Institute by conferring an honourary doctorate on Blok in 1972.

Arie Aroch, painter and diplomat, dies

Arie Aroch, veteran painter and diplomat, died in his home in Jerusalem yesterday after a long illness. He was 65.

Born in Russia, Arie Aroch emigrated to Palestine in 1924 and studied at the Herzliya Gymnasium in Tel Aviv and the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem. His paintings earned him renown both in Israel and abroad, and he was an Israel Prize laureate for art.

His diplomatic service included ambassadorial posts in Brazil and Scandinavia.

He leaves a wife and son. *(Itim)*

Rabin laud handling o settlers

Jerusalem Post Staff

Premier Yitzhak Rabin expr his praise and admiration at ye day's Cabinet meeting for the yet forceful way in which the and police had acted against West Bank "Emunim" settle had been a difficult assignmer both officers and men, Mr. said. Other ministers, too, had words for the soldiers and polic who had manned the road and ferreted settlers out o rocky crevices and leafy orch

Earlier, Defence Minister S Peres had presented a short f report on the settlement att and the authorities' actions "t hold the law and to prevent settlements in Judea and Sam Shlomo Hillel, Police Ministe ported on the police and I Police in the operation.

Meanwhile the political r caused by the settlement att seem to be subsiding. A t ened upheaval within the La Mapam Alignment Knesset f was avoided yesterday afte It nearly came about becau Moshe Dayan's signature Likud petition for settlemen Judea and Samaria and his quent Israel TV interview.

Mapai circles saw Dayan's as signalling his challenge t authority of Premier Rabin a party unity, but the leaders o Alignment's main wings ma to postpone a confrontation o issue.

Contacts behind the scene tween Mr. Rabin, Rafi C Ministers Shimon Peres and Ya'acobi, and Mapam secr general Meir Talmi, produc patched-up arrangement pro early debate in the faction the Judea and Samaria issue.

The Alignment faction exe had been summoned to consi Mapam call for the faction t demn the Gush Emunim setti drive, and a call by supe Yosef Sarid (of the Mapai for criticism of Rafi signator the Likud petition against h Judea and Samaria back to rule.

All three wings of Labo the faction executive, plus M agreed unanimously to back Government in its "firm and policy of exerting its proper rity and foiling the Gush Emu "so-called settlers."

The executive urged that th faction caucus meet with Pr Yitzhak Rabin soon to discu aspects of policy over Judea Samaria, including the demo tions staged lately against the ernment, and the action of ment members collaborating opposition elements.

In the discussion at the e tive, David Coren made a the cal case for unlimited settleme Judea and Samaria but did provoke a clash. Everyone spoke critically, in varyin grees, of Gush Emunim and supporters. Avraham Silberbe Rabbi Menahem Hacohen sai while they could understand who favoured unlimited settl they could not understand who took the law into thei hands, who were for the mos not *bona fide* settlers them but demonstrators who shifte one site to another.

Army surrounds Shilo settlers

Jerusalem Post Staff

The army last night surrounded a group of 100 would-be settlers on Mount Ba'al Hazor, south of the ancient site of Shilo, in Samaria. They also seized the settler's vehicles and wrote out confiscation orders.

As hundreds of other settlers were reported heading for Shilo, the army last night closed off Kiryat Arba in Hebron with iron chains. Entry was permitted, but persons suspected of wishing to take part in settlement attempts were not allowed to leave.

It was reported last nigh it has been decided, follov meeting between Premier Ral Police Minister Hillel, to charges against settlement-leaders Rabbi Moshe Levir Kiryat Arba and Hanan P Kfar Etzion. This is in li the Government's get-tougl towards settlement attempts Minister Rabin has re refused to meet with the movement "until they stop the law."

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear
BIEBER SUSI (née Schachtel)
She bequeathed her body to science.
HER HUSBAND, DAUGHTER and THE WHOLE FAMILY

Our heartfelt thanks to all the friends who helped to comfort us with their sympathy in our mourning for
GABY DORON
Fay Doron and family

Deepest sympathy to our member,
Jecheskiel Seiles
on the death of his
FATHER ז"ל
Management and Members of DAN

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
deeply mourns the passing of
OSKAR SCHINDLER ז"ל
Secretary of The Friends of the Hebrew University in Germany
His memory will be treasured by the Jewish people as one who endangered his life in saving hundreds of Jews during the Holocaust.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our belove
ARIE AROCH
The funeral will leave Sanhedria funeral parlour at 3 o'c this afternoon, October 16, for Har Hamenuhot, Jeruss
His wife, Dvora
son, Jonathan
Itzhak Nisselevich
Negbi and Lehavi fam

ברוך דיין אמת
In great sorrow, we announce the untimely death of our ve
Dr. ISAAC DOV HALEVY
Son of Rabbi Isaac Bamberger ז"ל
He was laid to rest yesterday, Tuesday, October 15, 1 on Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem.
Shiva at the house of the deceased, 5 Rehov Hanassi, Jeru
Mourners
Wife, Blanche (Br
Son, Elchanan
Daughter, Naomi
Brother, Arie
and the families

TECHNION — ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOL
mourns the passing of
ARTHUR BLOK O.B.E. ז"ל
(London)
who served as the first Director of the Technion, 19

police still holding settlement leaders

usalem Post Staff

he Levinger of Hebron's and Hanan Porat of arrested Monday night on with the recent at- Jewish settlement in Ju- maria, were still in de- terday. But the Jerusa- spokesman said the police decided whether to ask extension of the de-

arrests it was reported be charged with cons- ommit an offence.

dancing and chanting s gathered in Jerusa- n Compound late Mon- when news of the ar- e known. But they dis- efully at 1 a.m.

Jerusalem police com- einz Breitenfeld allowed Yanait Ben-Zvi, widow econd President, to visit ger and Mr. Porat. How- members of the Gush ttlement group said their r visits had been re-

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren called yesterday on Prime Minister Rabin and Defence Minister Peres to release the two settlement leaders immediately. He said that holding them sharpened the conflict, and stressed that "it is especially important for us to maintain national unity."

Meanwhile, security forces yesterday removed the roadblocks with which they had attempted to prevent Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria. "Itim" was told that "there was no point" in taking up the army's time in preventing would-be settlers from entering; action would be taken, however, against any settlements that are set up. Vehicles used by settlers would also be detained.

During the day police were active in Jerusalem following reports that further settlement attempts would be made during the night. A patrol stopped three trucks loaded with passengers on Rehov Shahdai in the Bayit Vegan quarter. The drivers drove off without their passengers after a police warning.

Another passenger truck was seen departing from near the Shalom Hotel in the same quarter at 5 p.m.

Turning to official settlement, the Housing Ministry announced yesterday that it has built homes in 14 Jordan Rift settlements since 1967. They listed eight moshavim — Mehola, Bik'ot (Bukei'a), Argaman, Mechora, Ma'ale Ephraim, Phasael I, Phasael II, and Hamra; one kibbutz — Kaliya; and five outposts — Na'aran, Massua, Gilgal, Gittit, and Miztpe Shalem. Total cost was put at IL20m.

Housing Minister Avraham Ofer went to Mechora, 10 km. east of Nablus, yesterday for the dedication of the settlement's permanent dwellings. He said settlement was the basis of Israel, but that it had to be done in obedience to the authorities. He called on the Gush Emunim settlers to settle in the Jordan Rift, the Golan, the Rafah Approaches and other sites approved by the Government.

Unknown arsonists set fire to the car of former Jordanian Defence Minister, Anwar Nusseibeh, before dawn yesterday. Police yesterday were still looking for suspects who were seen driving away from the Volvo, which was parked outside Mr. Nusseibeh's residence in East Jerusalem. This was the last of several recent arson attacks on cars of Arab dignitaries known for their moderation in the Israel-Arab conflict. They include the former Governor of the East Jerusalem district, Anwar Khatib, and publisher and editor of "Al-Kuds" Arab daily, Mahmoud Abu Zalaf. Mr. Nusseibeh, who was wounded in the leg in Jerusalem during the 1948 conflict, is seen on crutches outside his home shortly after summoning police and the fire brigade. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

Golda hits recognition given PLO

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "There's no detergent that can wash the blood off Yasser Arafat's hands," former Prime Minister Golda Meir said in an address on Monday night to 200 American Jewish leaders of the United Jewish Appeal at the Hilton Hotel. She was reacting to recent votes by the International Civil Aviation Organization, Unesco and the UN, granting observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Recalling a remark made by a British statesman to Chaim Weizmann that when expediency clashes with moral principles, expediency takes the upper hand, Mrs. Meir noted that those at the UN are practical people. "On the one hand are the lives of children; on the other, oil, energy and money."

In the course of her address, Mrs. Meir attacked Dr. Nahum Goldman, Tito and Willy Brandt saying "They have agreed that time is working against Israel. Therefore we must work against time. That is, we must run to the 1967 borders," she said ironically. "Perhaps time is against us, but we have remained alive by our obstinacy. We will continue to remain alive."

Mrs. Meir went on to note that if all the sacrifices Israelis are called upon to make are just for Israel, then they are not worth it. "Six million Jews died during the Holocaust. Why are three million Israelis any more important? The sacrifices that we make here are only worthwhile if we are convinced that the future existence of the Jewish People as a whole depends on the existence of Israel. To me it is clear that you and we are one."

Mrs. Meir said she hoped the devotion of the UJA delegates to Israel would not lesson despite the presence here of what she referred to as "scoundrels." The activities of these "scoundrels" in recent weeks have made her ashamed, she said and deplored, as insulting, the behaviour of the Russian Jews who have emigrated to Belgium and have requested to stay there.

The delegates are here on a eight-day visit to study Israel's humanitarian needs.

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Avocados to cost less

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — The price of avocados is expected to drop considerably during the next few weeks because of a breakdown in the refrigeration system of a Norwegian ship working for Agrexco.

About 130 tons of avocados were removed from the ship and made available for local consumption. Yosef Gores, secretary-general of the Fruit Production and Marketing Board, said yesterday that the main way of persuading people to eat more avocados is to lower the price, although he refused to say what the price would be.

Mr. Gores estimated that weekly consumption of avocados during the past few weeks, which has been the start of the avocado season, was about 20 tons.

The ship left Ashdod on Saturday en route to France with about 300 tons of avocados, but had to return after several hours because of the breakdown in the refrigeration unit. Israeli technicians worked around-the-clock and repaired the unit by Monday afternoon. However, officials decided to replace about 130 tons of avocados with fresher fruit.

Moshe Shavit, managing director of Agrexco, stated yesterday that all goods on the ship — about 30 tons of frozen dates and goose fat in addition to the avocados — were insured. He said the goods would be checked again by Agrexco and insurance company officials when the ship reaches Marseilles.

TRIPLETS TO T.A. WOMAN

SARAFAND. — Triplets—two girls and a boy—were born Monday night to a 29-year-old Tel Aviv woman at Assaf Harofe Hospital here. The mother, Ariela Karidi, had been undergoing treatment for infertility; the hospital said yesterday that she and the triplets are doing fine. *(Itim)*

Hospitals may limit patients due to shortage of beds

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv hospitals may have to decrease their number of patients due to a severe bed shortage aggravated by delays in the completion of an annex at Ichilov Hospital.

Councilman David Yutan, who is responsible for the municipal hospitalization portfolio, yesterday told Mayor Shlomo Lahat that the cutbacks in the numbers of patients may have to be instituted in the coming weeks. He attributes the direct cause for the shortage to the fact that a pre-fabricated annex structure which had been ordered from the Public Works Department (Maatz) is not completed. The annex was supposed to house an internal medicine department at Ichilov with room for 56 patients.

Mr. Yutan claims that the authorities are not fulfilling their obligation by supplying the annex. The Ministry of Health, under whose supervision the annex is to be constructed, promised that it would be ready sometimes during 1973. At the time the annex was ordered, the City Engineer and the hospital's original architect, Arie Sharon, both expressed reservations about the prefabricated structure and recommended that a conventional building be built.

Mr. Yutan stressed that not only is the shortage of hospital rooms severe now, but that it will become worse in the coming months. He said that the period between October and Pessah is generally the busiest in city hospitals. He pointed out that now when either Hadassah or Ichilov Hospitals have a duty night, they examine over 250 cases in the emergency room and hospitalize from 60 to 80 of the patients.

The City attempted to solve the shortage of beds by hiring space at the private Assuta Hospital, but the proposal was turned down.

The mayor plans to discuss the issue at a meeting requested with Minister of Health Victor Shemtov. He will propose that some of the new and empty hotel buildings along the city's sea front be temporarily converted into hospitals, until the Suarsky Medical Centre adjacent to Ichilov Hospital is completed in a few years.

Needles left in stomach after surgery

HAIFA. — A hospital patient who carried two surgical needles in his stomach for a year and a half was awarded almost IL15,000 in damages from the hospital and IL1,500 from Kupat Holim in the District Court here on Monday.

The plaintiff, Jerias Raja Elias, was operated on for a rupture at the Ramat Marpe Hospital in Ramat Gan after he had been sent there by the Histadrut sick fund. Following the operation he suffered pains, but Kupat Holim only discovered the needles, with an X-ray, a year and a half later. Even then, Mr. Elias did not receive immediate treatment, but had to undergo another X-ray.

The hospital and its director, Dr. A. Tsurtakover, were ordered to pay IL14,310 as compensation for the pains, which were a direct result of the incident. Kupat Holim, which allowed the patient to suffer undiagnosed for 18 months, had to pay the smaller sum. *(Itim)*

UJA leaders hear massacre survivor

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Israel's determined resistance against Arab terrorism was yesterday displayed to United Jewish Appeal delegates by Yosef Shitrit, whose wife and three of his four children were massacred here last April.

Accompanied by his surviving daughter, Iris, Shitrit told the UJA leaders: "Despite our tragedy, we will not allow any force on earth to move us from this place. The fact that I am prepared to stay here, typifies the attitude of all residents of Kiryat Shmona."

The delegates who visited here were half of a UJA group which yesterday toured the north. The other half visited Ma'alot where they were shown security measures taken in the town.

Earlier in the day the entire group was addressed by Jewish Agency Director-General Moshe Rivlin, who reviewed the Agency's financial situation and called on the UJA to help in three main areas—the absorption of immigrants who arrived just before the October war, which limited the help that could be given them; the economic and social gap in Israel; and future immigration from the Soviet Union.

Investors say Government misled them

TEL AVIV. — A newly-formed group of small investors with shares in large Government companies have accused the Government of misleading them.

Speaking to newsmen at Beit Sokolow here yesterday, Avraham Warshenbrot and Eli Rosenblatt, representing the 80-member Council for the Protection of Securities Investors, said the Government was "prepared to bail out Tibor Rosenbaum, but is not prepared to protect investors who invested in securities at its own recommendation."

They noted that many private investors had bought shares in the Government-owned Chemicals and Phosphates concern following a Government recommendation and that the firm had failed to fulfil its obligation to pay share-holders a seven per cent dividend.

The speakers also noted that the Council has obtained an order nisi calling on the Commerce and Industry and the Finance Ministers to show cause why they have not complied with the Electricity Corporation's request to raise electricity fees to enable it to pay its investors the eight per cent tax-free dividend legally provided for in the Corporation's concession. It will be necessary to raise the price of electricity four-fold to enable payment of the dividend, "Itim" notes. *(Itim)*

...to review ...ge in City ...ll parking

...salem Post Reporter

... — Deputy Mayor David ...romised municipal em- ...e yesterday that he will ...king arrangements in ...ity Hall following their ...ainst the allocation of ... lot to the use of the ...blic.

...sterday, the parking lot ...ed solely for city em- ...e municipal administra- ...er, had decided to make ... available for short-time ... city residents who have ... City Hall. The city resi- ... promised 70 places to ... the need to hunt for ... a time when this is ... to find. They will be ... park their cars there ...ger than an hour at the ...ag.

... remaining places in the ...ere to be allotted to those ...oyees who receive a car ... The others were to park ...ocks away at a lot pre- ... the city in Rehov Ante-

...possessed employees rebel- ...ver. They refused to be ... the new lot and argued ... 60 employees allowed to ...ere those who could pull ... strings. In protest, they ...eir cars where they al- ...d yesterday morning, al- ...is was the first day the ...ing arrangement was to ...t.

...they refused to vacate the ...spaces, Deputy Mayor Da- ...mm, who is also respon- ... the municipal transporta- ...folio, agreed to meet with ...egation. He promised that ...0 days the list of those ...s entitled to remain in the ...ing lot will be reviewed.

...pour dispute ...t Nesher's ...laifa plant

...rusalem Post Reporter

... — A wage dispute has ... the Nesher cement plant ...ng negotiations on a new ...ntract. The Labour Coun- ...cking the demand of 240 ...on the second and third ... a food allowance equal to ...orkers at Nesher's Ramle

...these men are at work, ...en where the morning shift ...s at reduced prices is ...The allowance they are ...r is IL3 a day. Nesher ...ent rejected the demand ... Haifa plant was earning ... the company was redu- ...stment in it in favour of ...fitable plants.

...hile, the Nesher manage- ...pears to be saving money ...ing on anti-pollution mea- ... second dust filter put into ... recently, with much pub- ... often off duty for hours. ...residents say they doubt ... the two filters operate at ...d every inquiry about this ...vered that one or the other ... filters was defective. The ...e costly to install (they ...orted) and to operate, as ... they collect must be re- ...y the truckload.

President Katzir (centre), Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Mrs. Golda Meir standing yesterday at the grave of Zalman Shazar, on the seventh day after the death of the former President. Also among those attending the ceremony at Jerusalem's Mount Herzl cemetery were Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu, Ministers, Knesset members, Supreme Court judges and Jewish Agency chairman Pinhas Sapir. The Knesset paid homage to Shazar in a special session yesterday. (Israel Sun)

$250,000 fund to aid religious school pupils

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A $250,000 scholarship fund to help gifted pupils in religious high schools complete their studies has been set up by Detroit philanthropist Phillip Stollman, Bar-Ilan University officials announced this week.

Interest from the fund, matched by an equal amount from the Jewish Agency and the Education Ministry, will support about 350 residential school pupils annually. Arrangements will be made to allow the pupils to continue their studies at Bar-Ilan University upon graduation.

Mr. Stollman is chairman of the University's board of trustees.

The fund will be administered by an independent board, headed by Education Ministry Deputy Director-General Eliezer Shmueli. Mr. Shmueli told *The Jerusalem Post* there is a great need for regulating the awarding of scholarships to prevent some pupils from getting more than one, while others, equally deserving but less aggressive, received none.

Private TV studios open in Jerusalem

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's first — and Israel's second private — television studios were officially dedicated yesterday at ceremonies in the grand foyer of the Jerusalem Theatre.

Telad Jerusalem Studios Limited is a private enterprise, owned jointly by Idan Films and TV Productions of Tel Aviv, and Discount Bank Investment Company Ltd.

Managing director Uzi Peled said the initial investment in equipment — most of it German-made — is approximately IL2m. An additional IL10m. wil lbe spent in the next two or three years, as the firm goes into full colour production.

Telad is starting operations with two mobile units and a leased 200 sq.m. studio on the second storey of the Jerusalem Theatre building. The studio is equipped with four electronic cameras, two videotape recorders (which can handle colour) and a telecine chain, aside from five electronic cameras and a videotape recorder on the two mobile units.

Besides serving the Broadcasting Authority, Telad will be a training worshop for the Hebrew University's Communications Institute. It will also produce programmes for Israel's planned "Open University of the Air" and for potential commercial telecasters if a second TV channel is approved.

Telad, with 25 workers, will also turn out TV film shorts for Idan of Tel Aviv.

Change in Friday train schedule

HAIFA. — Beginning this week, the last passenger trains on Friday afternoon will leave Tel Aviv for Haifa at 2.50 p.m., and from Haifa for Tel Aviv at 2:10 p.m.

Railways officials announced yesterday that the revised timetable results from the end of Summer Time at midnight last Saturday.

On Saturday night, trains will leave at 7 from both stations. Trains on all other days will run as previously.

...chers College at Boys' Town Jerusalem

... college — Midrasha — for the instruction of vocational ...rs in the national school system recently opened its first ...ic year at the Boy's Town Centre for Torah and Tech- ... in Jerusalem.

...uates of the two year ...e will be directed to ...ls in Israel's development ... and small towns where ...cute teacher shortage is ... felt.

...stimated 2,000 unqualified ...hers now teach in schools ...ghout the country, and ...me areas up to 68% of ...hers have less than three ...s' experience.

... 30 Midrasha students are ...raduates of Boys' Town's ...nical High School. For ...t of them the school prob- ... of children growing up in ...lopment towns will not be ... since they come from ...lar backgrounds them- ...es.

...s' Town is one of Israel's ...est comprehensive schools ... programmes in academic, ...nical and religious educa- ...on the junior high school, ...ndary and college levels. ...rly half of its 1,300 pupils ... boarders.

(Communicated)

Boy's Town Jerusalem graduates are now teaching in schools throughout Israel. One of these, David Mazuz, shown here with a trainee, is a teacher of mechanics at a vocational school in Acre. Other development towns will benefit from the new teachers' Midrasha at Boys' Town.

Rugby season approaches

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rugby players up and down the country are getting into training for the 1974/75 league season, which gets under way early in November.

The Israel Rugby Football Union (IRFU) is restarting its national league after the cancellation of the 1973/74 programme because of the Yom Kippur War and its aftermath.

The new season will begin on October 26 with a friendly game between Tel Aviv University and Holon-Ramat Gan "A". The other teams in the league will be Jerusalem's Hebrew University, Kibbutz Yizre'el, Haifa Technion-Haifa Town, and Holon-Ramat Gan "B". (Eight sides took part in the 1973/74 league competition, and it is hoped that several more clubs will be revived or set up during the winter).

The present situation in Cyprus has forced the IRFU to postpone yet again the scheduled one-week tour of Cyprus by the national team. The side was invited by the Cyprus Lions, following the visit here by the island-based British Army XV early in 1973, which marked Israel's debut into international rugby.

The three-match tour against British Army and R.A.F. teams in Cyprus is being arranged with the help of Colonel Christopher Barrett, Military Attache at the British Embassy here, as part of "the British Forces Liason Scheme for Mediterranean Sports Activities." Col. Barrett informed *The Jerusalem Post* that it was still planned to go ahead with the trip when conditions on Cyprus allowed it.

The IRFU is at present negotiating visits to Israel by two rugby teams from South Africa — a Maccabi XV and Cape Province's Oudtshoorn Club. An invitation is also going out to Birmingham's Shirley Park Rugby Club, believed to be the only Jewish rugby team in the U.S., to make a tour of Israel this spring or next winter.

Readers interested in playing rugby during the coming season should contact the IRFU's Maurice Epstein (Tel. 03-748150) or Clive Gurwitz (Tel. 03-476186).

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Watergate cover-up trial

'NIXON LIED TO SAVE HIMSELF'

WASHINGTON. — John Ehrlichman's lawyer charged yesterday that former President Richard Nixon "deceived, misled, lied to and used" his former White House aide throughout the Watergate cover-up to save himself.

Attorney William Frates, his voice booming through Judge Sirica's hushed court room, charged that Ehrlichman was the victim of the cover-up plot and not a participant as the government has charged.

Frates's opening statement in Ehrlichman's defence confirmed speculation in recent weeks that Nixon's former domestic affairs adviser had broken with Nixon and would accuse him of complicity in the cover-up plot.

"Richard Nixon deceived, misled, lied to and used John Ehrlichman to cover up his own knowledge and activities while publicly stating that John Ehrlichman was one of the finest public servants he had ever known," Frates told the jury, which will decide the fate of Ehrlichman and four other former Nixon associates.

Frates said the evidence — particularly the secret White House tapes — will prove that Ehrlichman repeatedly recommended a full disclosure of the truth about Watergate.

"The tapes may have done some people harm but they're the greatest thing that ever happened to John Ehrlichman," he said. "Contrary to obstructing justice, it was everything but that and the tapes will show that chapter and verse."

On Monday, the first day of the cover-up trial, the prosecuting attorney cast Nixon as active overlord of the plot by the White House to conceal its involvement in the Watergate cover-up even by sacrificing one of the ex-President's closest advisers.

Assistant Watergate prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste told the jury Nixon persistently pushed his close aides to "cover up the cover-up" and at one meeting discussed the use of John Dean, his personal counsel, as scapegoat for the hush-up.

"Give the investigators an hors d'oeuvre and maybe they won't come back for the main course," Nixon was quoted as telling two of the defendants in the trial — Erlichman and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

The prosecutor described the former President as repeatedly meeting with his staff to carry out the faltering plan to hide White House involvement in the June, 1972 break-in at the national Democratic Party headquarters. He promised the jury they would hear the voices of these strategy meetings when more than 30 hours of White House tapes were introduced as evidence today.

He said the jurors would hear Nixon telling Haldeman that if Dean cooperated with the prosecutors, "That's incriminating, but it's the President's word against Dean."

Dean will be a major witness for the government case, Ben-Veniste added.

Both defence and prosecution lawyers are trying to get Nixon to testify at the trial, but he has asked to be excused for health reasons.

(UPI, Reuter)

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, right, laughs as his scissors fail to cut the tape at the opening in Moscow of the U.S.-Soviet Union Economic and Trade Council. At left is Soviet Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev. (AP radiophoto)

Soviets told U.S. will soon pass trade reform bill

MOSCOW. — U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon told the Russians yesterday he expected early passage of a trade reform bill now delayed by congressmen demanding relaxed Soviet emigration laws to allow more Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the first Moscow meeting of the Soviet-U.S. Economic and Trade Council, Simon reassured the Soviets that President Gerald Ford favoured quick passage of the bill, which includes tariff concessions for the Soviet Union.

Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev warned the council that unless the concessions are granted, "It is difficult to count on a substantial increase of exports of Soviet goods to the U.S., and this in turn will restrain development of our trade as a whole."

Simon said there has been much progress in U.S.-Soviet economic and trade relations. He noted that 17 American firms now have permission to open offices in Moscow and that the bilateral trade turnover is "rapidly approaching" the three-year goal set last year of $2,000m. to $3,000m.

He said 1973 trade totalled more than $1,400m. "Although total trade is down somewhat this year after the exceptionally large agricultural payments of 1973, U.S. sales of machinery and equipment products have risen sharply and U.S.S.R. exports to the U.S. have shown a very substantial increase," Simon said.

Simon is meeting in Moscow with Soviet trade officials on problems of trade, specifically Washington's halt of a $500m. grain shipment to the Soviet Union. He told a news conference that Soviet leaders showed no anger over the halt to the grain shipment. "They were not upset nor did they show any antagonism on the subject whatsoever," he said.

Simon said he held "very lengthy" talks on the subject with Nikolai S. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade. *(AP, UPI)*

House fails to override Ford veto on Turkish aid

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday narrowly upheld President Ford's veto of a bill that would have cut off military aid to Turkey.

The President, in a statement issued at the White House, expressed his gratification over the Turkey aid vote, saying it was "wise and responsive action" that would serve the cause of peace on Cyprus.

The 223-135 vote, 16 short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto, killed the cutoff measure and left Congress the task of drafting new legislation to provide interim financing for federal agencies that have not yet been voted their appropriations for the year.

House Appropriations Chairman George H. Mahon, Democrat-Texas, said the committee would meet later to redraft a new emergency funding resolution for a number of federal agencies. The resolution died with the veto because the Turkey aid cutoff was attached to it.

The House vote was Congress' first on overriding any of Ford's vetoes and the House began recording it on the electronic voting counters on each end of the chamber almost immediately after Ford's veto message was read. There was no debate.

The dispute arose this way: U.S. laws require that military aid given other countries be used only for self defence. Liberal members of Congress were angered when Turkey used American weapons in its invasion of Cyprus, and they persuaded both Houses to suspend military aid to Turkey until Ford could certify substantial progress was being made toward removal of the Turkish forces.

Ford — arguing that the cutoff would weaken Nato, of which Turkey is a member, hurt the American position in the Mediterranean, and wreck efforts to negotiate a Cyprus settlement — threatened to veto the measure. A proposed compromise was rejected by the House on Friday, setting the stage for a showdown. *(AP, UPI)*

ACUPUNCTURE. — Chinese doctors at Chishan County Hospital in Shansi Province have used acupuncture on the scalp to cure a patient suffering from paralysis of the right limbs caused by inflammation of the brain's blood vessels.

ETHIOPIA FACES DROUGHT HORROR

DEGEH BUR, Ethiopia (Reuter). — About a quarter of a million people in Ethiopia's arid Ogaden Desert are doomed to die of hunger, thirst or disease unless long-overdue rain or increased international relief come soon.

This grim picture emerged from interviews with officials of Ethiopia's Drought Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, administrators, tribal chiefs and local people during a one-week tour of the Ogaden Desert.

The death toll so far is relatively low — in the Ogaden's biggest district, Degeh Bur, an estimated 15,000 people have died — but relief officials have little doubt that without relief the Ogaden area will suffer more than the northern district of Wollo, where the estimated death-toll varies from 100,000 to 200,000.

According to Commander Amde Kirkos, responsible for relief operations in the Ogaden, the plight of Degeh Bur district is representative of the situation in the entire region. Estimates of its population range from 300,000 to one million.

"About a third of the population in Degeh Bur district has only a very slim chance of survival," he said. "And the picture elsewhere is similar."

Four consecutive years without rain have rapidly diminished the vast herds of cattle, goats, and camels which form the basis of nomad life in the Ogaden. Just outside Aware, administrative capital of a sub-district close to the Somalia border, an area as big as six football fields is strewn with cattle bones and carcases — a feast for vultures and hyenas.

A commission of enquiry has accused the former government of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie of covering up the extent of the Wollo disaster and preventing news about it from reaching the outside world.

The present administration, in contrast, is making great efforts to publicize the plight of the population in drought-stricken areas like the Ogaden and to appeal for help.

Earlier this month, the Relief Commission urged international donors to send 60,000 tons of grain to Ethiopia for an emergency stockpile pending the mobilization of international resources.

But, as one relief official here put it, "Unless such help is coming fast, it will be too late for many of the people in the Ogaden."

INDIAN HUNGER

NEW DELHI (AP). — The Indian Government has quietly lined up about 5m. tons of food imports — including aid from the U.S. — to combat widespread hunger.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is reported counting on additional help from the Soviet Union. But she has made no public appeals because her government is working hard to keep the spotlight off its search.

Reliable agricultural forecasts have indicated India might fall at least 10 million tons short of its 118 million ton foodgrain production that the government had counted on this year. Mrs. Gandhi's new Food and Agriculture Minister, Jagjivan Ram, said this week that concessionary food imports are to be avoided because they are bad for Indian prestige.

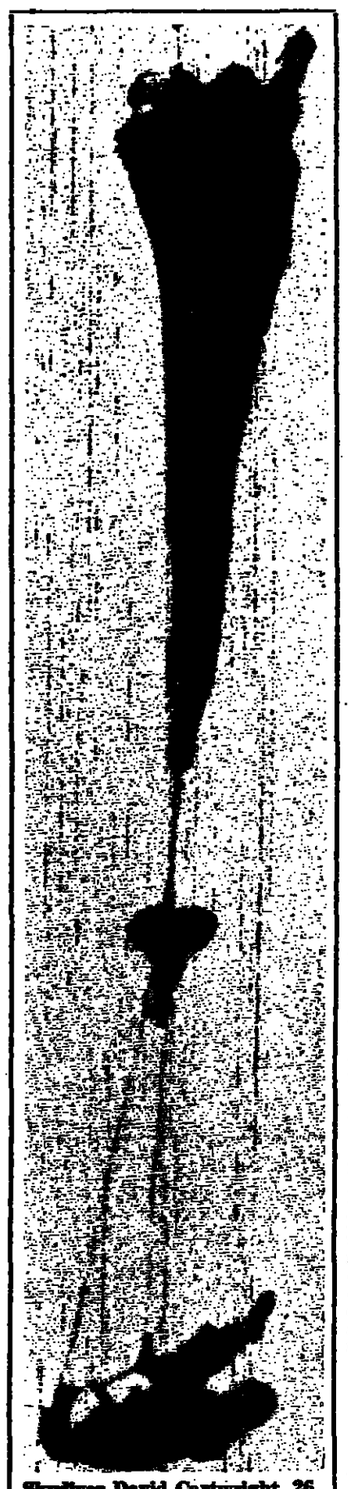
Iran denies cut in oil prices

TEHERAN (UPI). — Iranian officials denied yesterday that Iran would reduce the price of oil.

The officials, who refused to be identified, made the statement to deny a report on Monday in the "Washington Post."

"Iran has no intention of bringing down the basic price of oil" they said.

The officials said that "the market price of crude oil in the Persian Gulf, namely $9.84 per barrel, just cannot be cut and Iran would not accept any reduction in this price."



Skydiver David Cartwright, 26, struggles to open his parachute seconds before he died in an exhibition at Phoenix, Arizona on Monday. Cartwright and nine other members of a skydiving team jumped from 3,500-metres. The others landed safely. Using a telephoto lens, a photographer for the "Phoenix Gazette" captured Cartwright's plunge and unsuccessful attempt to open his main chute and reserve chute. (AP radiophoto)

Cease-fire in Angola

LISBON (AP). — A cease-fire went into effect yesterday in Angola as the last of three competing guerrilla movements agreed to stop fighting and discuss final steps to independence.

This was announced by the Portuguese News Agency, Lusitania, which said the cease-fire agreement was concluded in Kinshasa, Zaire, between Gen. Fontes Pereira de Melo, the Portuguese President's special envoy, and Holden Roberto, leader of the Angolese National Liberation Front (FLNA).

The guerrilla war in Angola, Portugal's richest colony, began more than 13 years ago. After the revolution in Portugal last April, Lisbon committed itself to granting self-determination to its colonies. Such agreements have already been reached with Guinea and Mozambique.

Complicating the solution of independence for Angola, which has rich copper, oil and agricultural potential and was once viewed as "the second Brazil," is the competition among the three armed liberation movements.

In addition to Roberto's National Liberation Front, the first in the field, there are the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

MPLA and UNITA concluded cease-fire agreements last summer.

Japanese firm to widen Suez Canal

TOKYO (AP). — A Japanese construction company said yesterday it had signed a contract with the Egyptian Government to enlarge the Suez Canal to accommodate 150,000-ton ships.

Officials of Penta-Ocean Construction Co. said the project would begin in late 1975, take four years and cost 50.8 billion yen (about IL720m.).

Israel Corp. may giv Rosenbaum more tin

By MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

TEL AVIV. — There was a hint yesterday that the Israel Corporation's board might agree to spread out repayments to it of money owed it by hard-pressed Geneva financier Tibor Rosenbaum. It came from Lorenz Cederbaum, a member of the German group which owns one third of IC's capital and exercises 25 per cent of the votes.

Mr. Cederbaum told *The Jerusalem Post* several hours before he flew back to Munich yesterday that the subject had not yet come up on the agenda of the IC board. But apparently the German group has either suggested this, or agreed to such a suggestion.

(Mr. Cederbaum was here — together with Joseph Domberger, his business partner, and Horst Rahe — to attend an IC board meeting which was subsequently postponed due to the illness of the board chairman, Baron Edmond de Rothschild. The fourth member of the group was to have been Tibor Rosenbaum, but he has resigned from the board and been replaced by Dr. Wolf Cegla.)

Mr. Cederbaum expressed full confidence in the future of IC despite losses which may be incurred if Mr. Rosenbaum's International Credit Bank fails (the bank has suspended operations). He declined to comment on actions taken by the interim IC management appointed after the resignation of Michael Tzur. The three-man managing committee, he said, has not yet reported to the board.

The IC board, it has been learned, will meet in Paris on Friday, and a report will be given then. The German group will also propose that a new general manager — or two joint managers — be appointed immediately.

Mr. Cederbaum refused to comment on IC dealings with Rosenbaum — beyond asserting that he had known there were dealings with the Geneva bank. But Baruch Yekutieli of Bank Leumi, one of the three members of the IC interim management, told *The Post* that IC could not take part in the planned consortium of Rosenbaum creditors, due to legal difficulties involved. If a plan were worked out which eliminated these difficulties, he emphasized, IC would readily there was no basis for the ru that it opposed saving the I

He pointed out, however, IC management had not bee formed of negotiations betwe board chairman Baron Edmo Rothschild and Commerce an dustry Minister Haim Ba Other IC sources also confirme its management felt it was kept in the dark about top talks currently taking plac apparently involving Baron de schild and Swiss and Fra banking circles.

The Spokesman for Mr. Bar Ministry yesterday categorical nied that the Minister's trip rope had anything to do wi IC scandal and the collapse Rosenbaum financial empire Bar-Lev, he said, was to sp London last night at a meet Friends of the Weizmann In and the trip had been set months ago. Mr. Bar-Lev's side-trip, he added, was strict vate — and he did not meet Baron de Rothschild — con have in fact, as the Baron wa up with the flu in Geneva.

The police, meanwhile, stepped in to begin their actu vestigation of the IC affair. senior police officers, appoint the Inspector-General, Rav-Ji Shaul Rosolio, appeared at t offices in Tel Aviv's Migdal S yesterday to begin their work three include one who is an ney, and another who is a ce accountant. Their names, ho were not made public.

The officers began studying books and records, but have no arrests. Police sources last indicated that no illegal acts been discovered so far.

Mark Brodsky adds from Ge

Dr. Hans Haerry, legal c and head of the ICB secretaria yesterday: "The bank is 10 cent intact and in order. I recorded no losses, its financia is still OK, and its assets are er than its liabilities."

It is common practice in zerland for a bank having lic problems due to heavy withdr to request a moratorium, to a few days' breathing and co off time. It is underlined a that negotiations are under wa may turn out very positivel

RABIN INTERVENES

(Continued from page one)

tabled a parliamentary question to the Finance Minister, asking if the Government intended to investigate the existence of funds belonging to Israel public figures on deposit in Rosenbaum's bank. This is the first time in the Knesset's history that a Minister has tabled a question to another Minister.

As investigations of the Israel Corporation scandals continue, the Knesset Finance Committee will join in them. The Knesset Committee yesterday decided the matter should go to the Finance Committee rather than to the Economic Committee. The Finance Committee is headed by the Alignment's Israel Kargman, while the Economic Committee is headed by the Likud's Shmuel Tamir.

Mr. Tamir last night sharply criticized this decision, saying it was obviously more convenient for the Government to have the affair dealt with by a committee headed by an Alignment man. Based on past experience, he said, he was afraid this constituted the ning of efforts to cover u scandalous phenomena charact of Israel's economy — phenc which, he held, stem from arb preferential treatment.

He emphasized that one o reasons, in his opinion, that committee was not assigned to with the IC affair, was his that a Knesset Committee sh be able to function as an inv gative one — as he tried to with the Autocars affair. pointed out that the Finance mittee, dealing with the scandal, has not yet manag make all the facts clear.

But even some of the Likud bers of the Knesset Comr notably Amnon Lin, David and Ehud Olmert, did not sh to vote on the issue, to Mr. T sorrow. Meanwhile, he sai committee will nevertheless t the matter, but with much authority than it would hav the matter been assigned to

CABLES IN BRIEF

STORM-DEATHS. — A new storm was brewing off the eastern Philippines yesterday as reports of at least 24 fatalities trickled in from 12 provinces lashed by typhoon Bess over the weekend. The weather bureau hoisted storm signals as tropical storm Carmen approached.

★ ★ ★

CHESS — Florin Gheorghiu of Rumania won his ninth-round match against International Master Yair Kraidman of Israel yesterday to share the lead, on 5.5 points, with Bent Larsen of Denmark, who drew a bye, in the Philippine international chess tournament.

★ ★ ★

KIDNAPPED. — A top official of Rhodesia's banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, Esau was kidnapped on Monday i wana, a Botswana Gove statement said.

★ ★ ★

CHILDREN OF GOD — York State Attorney Gener port says the "Children c religious sect practises bra ing, physical coercion and abuse on its members. The report, prepared by Attorn eral Louis Lefkowitz at the of Former Governor Nelson feller, said the group uses nation procedures" to ens members' loyalty. There a 120 communes of the Chi God throughout the U.S., t said.

"HOT LINE" TO THE ISRAEL SCENE

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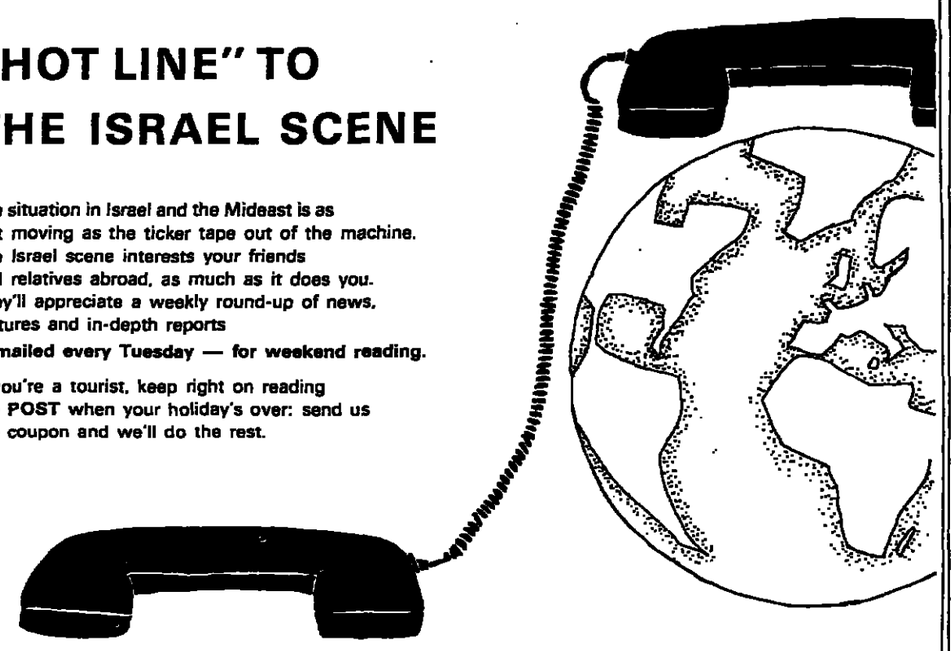

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Ben-Gurion University, Beersheba, Youth Activities Unit
Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Youth Activities Unit
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Youth Activities Unit
Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Youth Activities Unit
The Technion, Haifa, External Studies Dept., Youth Activities Uni

RTUGAL READY TO ESTABLISH ES WITH ARABS—THEN ISRAEL

GEORGE LEONOF
salem Post Correspondent

— Foreign Minister Mario onday night said that Por- prepared to have normal with Israel as with all ntries desiring such rela- t he added that the es- nt of such relations with ld not precede normaliza- ortugal's relations with the es.

ocialist Foreign Minister nd with complete lack of broke off his exchange ntries with guests at a reception to answer my concerning Portugal's posi- regard to Israel.

not saying that one ques- greater priority than the e stressed, "but because portance of the Arab states rld in general, and in par- because of their influence peration movements in Af- is particularly important gal to regularize her re- th them."

same time he emphasized ist Party's close ties with l Labour Party and ex- s personal admiration for r.

His response to my question was his only specific reference to any aspect of Portugal's foreign policy during the reception, held at the Palazzo Necessidades housing the Foreign Ministry. It was given in honour of participants in the annual Congress of the International Federation of Tourism Correspondents (FIJET). Earlier at the reception he referred generally to Portugal's policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries.

Portugal's ability to host the 24-nation congress can be considered a fair indication of the extent to which conditions have returned to normal following the recent crisis that ended in President Antonio de Spinola's resignation.

Lebanon, the only Arab country represented, was turned down by the FIJET executive when it was one of three countries to apply as site for next year's congress. Israel's representative on the executive, Yehoshua Kahane, while welcoming Lebanon's candidacy, warned that it must be prepared to admit all members of the organization. The Lebanese delegate said he could not give such an assurance and was rejected.

The decision on next year's venue was postponed when the Soviet delegate, one of the two other national delegates bidding for the congress, said he had to consult his government on the question. The remaining candidate, Peru, had no reservations whatever.

Sun-drenched Lisbon streets are swarming with motor traffic but signs of the recent upheaval are still visible in the proliferation of slogans, most in red paint and largely daubed by the strong Communist Party led by Alvaro Cunhal. There are reports that the Communists are continuing to press forward for more power. However, Soares, replying to questions by Soviet journalists at the reception, would say nothing more than that Portugal was ready to establish relations with all friendly countries.

Portugal has no formal relations with Communist bloc states and only with Tunis among the Arab bloc. But it is understood that Portugal's negotiations with both blocs for establishment of such relations is well under way, although Soares told me, with regard to the Middle East region, that "it is not just a question of a day or two."

Syria's Ambassador to the UN, Haissan Kelani, introduces Monday's General Assembly resolution to invite the PLO to take part in next month's debate on the Palestine question. (AP radiophoto)

PLO COMMENTS ON U.N. VOTE

'Big step' to gov't-in-exile

BEIRUT. — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said yesterday its newly-won recognition at the UN General Assembly brought it "one big step" closer to proclaiming a Palestinian government-in-exile.

"The vote is an overwhelming victory, confirming that the PLO is physically responsible for the people and territory of Palestine,'" said Yasser Abed Rabbu, chief of the PLO information department, in a statement issued here.

He was commenting on Monday's General Assembly resolution, inviting the PLO, which groups major Palestinian terrorist organizations, to take part in the Assembly debate on the Palestine question next month.

"The next step is at the October 26 Arab summit conference in Rabat, when recognition of the PLO and the National Palestinian Authority will be made final," the statement said.

"National authority" is the term the PLO uses for a Palestinian state it hopes to set up on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip if Israel agrees to abandon them under an overall Middle East settlement.

Top terrorist leader Yasser Arafat also hopes the Rabat summit would unanimously resolve to seat the PLO in future Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva as the sole representative of 3 million Palestinians in the Middle East.

Radical terrorists led by the breakaway Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine had no immediate comment on the UN vote, but they were expected to challenge Arafat's right to represent all Palestinians.

The Popular Front withdrew from the PLO three weeks ago, accusing Arafat of secret talks with the U.S. aimed at imposing a "defeatist compromise settlement" with Israel.

The Popular Front opposes Palestinian participation in any peace negotiations with Israel, claiming this would amount to de facto recognition of the Jewish state and a renunciation of Palestinian claims to that territory.

The General Assembly's decision is a diplomatic victory for the Arabs which comes as no surprise, officials in Cairo said yesterday.

"Even though the decision is procedural in nature, we consider it an important gain," an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said. "It constitutes implicit recognition of the legitimacy of the PLO as representative of the Palestinians."

The officials said they saw the assembly action as a direct result of increased world-wide support for the Arabs following the October war with Israel.

An Arab Foreign Ministers Conference held in Cairo last month approved a PLO request to get UN recognition, and Egypt took the lead in canvassing support for the Palestinians among UN members.

The PLO has said it wants an Assembly resolution treating the Palestinian question as a political one involving a national cause and not a humanitarian problem confined to resettlement of refugees.

Egyptian officials, pointing to the overwhelming vote on PLO participation in the Assembly debate of the issue next month, expressed confidence that the PLO will win on substance and get the kind of resolution it wants. They said such a resolution would enable the PLO to participate eventually in the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference.

The General Assembly decision came too late for editorial comment by Lebanese newspapers, although the story was published under banner headlines in Beirut.

The pro-Palestinian newspaper "Al-Moharrer's" eight-column headline read: "International victory for the Palestine case — a resounding defeat for America, Israel and the Jordanian regime."

(AP, UPI, Reuter)

AMERICAN WINS CHEMISTRY PRIZE

itish astronomers share Nobel prize

OLM (Reuter).— Britain's er Royal, Sir Martin Ryle, colleague, Prof. Anthony discoverer of the pulsars, won the 1974 Nobel prize s. It was the first time an er has won the coveted

essor at Stanford Univer- alifornia, Paul Flory, won istry prize for his pioneer- rch in plastics.

o Britons were lauded by al Swedish Academy of for their pioneering re- in radioastrophysics, in ey had made unique dis-

Sir Martin, 54, is director of the radio astronomy observatory at Cambridge. He and Dr. Hewish, 50, are both professors of radio astronomy and work in the Cavendish Laboratory. They will share a tax-free prize of 550,000 kronor (about IL530,000).

"I'm quite overwhelmed," Sir Martin said when told of the award. "Rather taken aback, actually."

Prof. Hewish was praised for his discovery of pulsars — sources of radio signals from space, which had puzzled scientists for years.

The discovery had enabled scientists to establish the presence of the enormously heavy neutron stars, something they had been speculating about since the thirties, the Academy said.

The chemistry prize winner, Prof. Flory, 64, has worked at Stanford since 1961. The Swedish Academy of Sciences said he had carried out "epoch-making" research on macromolecules, which make up common plastics and compounds such as cellulose and rubber. His prize will be 550,000 kronor (about IL530,000). Dr. Flory said the prize completely surprised him.

The three scientists will receive their cash awards and gold medallions from King Karl Gustaf on December 10.

BONN TO REOPEN M.E. ARMS SMUGGLING CASE

STUTTGART (Reuter). — The Stuttgart public prosecutor said yesterday he will reopen investigations into a West German firm in connection with alleged illegal arms deals in the Middle East.

The small-arms firm of Heckler and Koch, of Oberndorf, was investigated by the prosecutor in March when a packing crate broke open at Stuttgart Airport and an airfreight worker said he saw rifle barrels inside.

The firm said the crate contained television equipment for a studio in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh.

The prosecutor said that, although his original enquiries produced nothing decisive, he is reopening the case following a statement obtained from the Foreign and Economic Ministries in Bonn. He did not elaborate, and the Foreign Ministry had no comment.

The firm of Heckler and Koch, which is also involved in development aid projects, had erected a complete school in Riyadh, including a television studio, the prosecutor said.

Moscow Jew shuts door on police

MOSCOW (AP). — A Jewish electronics engineer, Vladimir Slepack, who has been trying for four years to emigrate to Israel locked himself in a room in his apartment yesterday to avoid being picked up by police, a family member said.

Five policemen went to Slepack's home after trying unsuccessfully to talk him into going to a militia station on Monday, according to the account given by his son, Alexander.

When Slepack and his son fled to a room in the apartment and locked the door, the police beat Mrs. Slepack and knocked her to the floor, Alexander said, and threatened to shoot the family dog.

Finally they left, he said, without giving a reason why they wanted to take Slepack to the militia station. Alexander said his mother was not seriously injured.

Vladimir Slepack has been without a job since he applied to go to Israel with his family.

Plane-builders battle for rich European fighter contract

LS (Reuter). — A politi- of-war has developed over rch by Belgium, Holland, and Norway for a new aircraft to replace their American-designed F-104 ters.

emerged after a meeting rlier this month of defence s from the four Nato mem- tes. The main contenders prized multi-million dollar are the American-made manufactured by General cs and the VF-17 Cobra by Northrop, the French F-1 of Dassault-Breguet weden's Viggen-Eurofighter, by Saab.

ast a background of intense by all four manufacturers, er countries have said that they would all prefer to replace their 350 Starfighters with the same plane. The ministers failed to reach any decision last week and ordered their experts to enquire further into the various offers amid increasingly heated competition.

A major Rotterdam newspaper said the Dassault Aircraft Company recently tried to bribe two Dutch parliamentarians to speak out in favour of the Mirage F-1. In Paris, the company rejected the charge, with 82-year-old Marcel Dassault saying it was "completely false. I paid no one."

Apart from being in line with Nato efforts to standardize the equipment used by its member countries, the purchase of a single make of fighter plane by the four buyers would lead to huge savings in maintenance, repair and training costs.

But Belgium, which is a traditional buyer of French Mirage aircraft, tends to favour the Mirage F-1, while the others have indicated preference for the American planes, particularly the Northrop Cobra. The French salesmen argue that Europeans must stick together and help to develop the Europe-based aircraft industry by opting for the Mirage.

The ministers' choice has become more difficult because all four aircraft have similar performance characteristics and cost about the same. But for the buyer countries the main considerations go beyond just price and performance. They are now weighing what the purchase of any one brand will do for their own aircraft industries.

Guns blaze in bloody Chicago weekend

CHICAGO (AP). — Twenty-seven persons died in a bloody outburst of violence over the weekend in the Chicago area, and police say the availability of handguns was the major cause of the deaths.

Police said 93 shootings were reported from 6 p.m. on Friday to midnight on Monday in Chicago alone.

In the city, 17 persons died of gunshot wounds. Three additional fatal shootings in suburban Cook County brought to 20 the number of gun-related deaths in the county.

Seven others died by assorted methods of violence — one was strangled, four were stabbed and two persons were run down by a car. Police charged the driver with murder.

Eleven nonfatal stabbings and 14 rapes also were reported over the weekend, officials said.

"Society is decaying somewhere along the line. Most of the shooters and the victims are young people. It's a tragedy," said William McCarthy, commander of the Chicago police department's homicide division.

"Our job is becoming an unending battle against guns. We've got to hit the nail on the head. We have to get state or federal legislation to control the availability of guns."

Officials say poor enforcement nullifies Chicago's gun-control law, and surrounding suburbs do not even have such laws.

A police official said about 550,000 guns are registered within the city and that another 500,000 are estimated to be unregistered. That is at least one gun for every four persons, police said.

157.5m. loss possible in gium bank embezzlement

LS (UPI). — The Bank of , Belgium's second biggest nnounced yesterday it lost IL63m. and possibly up to , in illegal currency trans- by some of its employees.

Cardon, a member of the oard of directors, said that ranges between 6 and 12 t of the bank's real net f IL1,155m.

aid four members of the 'arbitrage," the brokerage handling forward foreign orders, were being ques- y police.

aid charges had not been ed completely yet but there doubt they would be arrest- use their traffic involved forgery and running separate accounts of their own operations with the bank's money.

"Their arrest may occur in the coming hours," he said.

He said the loss would not affect the bank's solidity, citing as an example that the bank's net benefit before taxation last year totalled IL2,100m. for a total balance sheet of IL31,500m.

A consortium of Belgian banks already had pledged to give all help the bank might need in a statement issued immediately after news of the fraud was released by the bank on Monday.

The unrecorded transactions by the four were discovered a week ago when the bank ordered a full audit after discovering some gaps in the forward order accounting system.

"A complete private set of accounts was discovered and the four seem to have practised clear embezzlement," Cardon said.

R. — Prime Minister Sheikh Rahman will begin a 10- ial tour of three Arab coun- Egypt, Kuwait and Abu on November 4, the Dacca er "Dainik Bangla" said on

TROUBLED SHIP BACK IN PORT

MUTSU, Japan (Reuter). — Japan's trouble-plagued first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, returned to its home port yesterday after six weeks of drifting in the Pacific.

The 8,350-ton vessel sprang radioactive leaks during its first sea trials and arrived here under auxiliary power.

The ship's future is still unknown, although there have been suggestions that the defective reactor should be removed and the vessel converted into a normal cargo ship.

Local fishermen, who long opposed the Mutsu's return here on the grounds that nuclear waste would contaminate their catch, on Monday agreed on conditions under which the ship could return.

Oil strike in Taiwan Straits

TAIPEI (AP). — Taiwan has discovered oil in Taiwan Straits, a source close to the oil industry said here yesterday.

Top executives of the U.S. based Continental Oil Company and American Oil Company will be in Taipei at the end of October, together with the China Petroleum Corporation, to announce the successful discoveries in Taiwan Straits, the source said.

The daily flow of the well is about 25 million cubic feet of natural gas and 250 barrels of "oil-like condensate," the source said.

Taiwan imports 60 million barrels of crude oil annually, 90 per cent of the domestic consumption. In the first nine months this year, oil imports totalled $372.6m. according to customs statistics.

Anti-torture resolution tabled at U.N. committee

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Netherlands yesterday introduced an 11-nation resolution aimed at curbing torture and other inhuman treatment.

The draft, tabled in the Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, would seek to have the problem spotlighted at the fifth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Toronto in September 1975.

The Netherlands representative told the committee that the use of torture seemed to be slowly spreading. His delegation felt that present defences against the use of torture were gradually weakening.

The resolution would, among other things, urge the Congress to draft an international code of ethics for police and related law enforcement agencies. The Congress would also be asked to draw up rules to protect all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

UN members would be asked to provide Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with details of their legal, administrative and judicial safeguards against such treatment.

The other sponsors of the resolution are: Austria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, the Philippines and Sweden.

Kenya Foreign Minister loses seat in election upset

NAIROBI (AP). — Foreign Minister Njoroge Mungai lost his seat in parliament yesterday to an American-educated university professor in a wave of upsets in Kenya's third national elections.

Three others in President Jomo Kenyatta's 20-man cabinet were defeated, along with six assistant ministers. Counting continued in about half the 158 National Assembly districts more than 15 hours after the polls closed on Monday.

The upsets stemmed from local issues and did not reflect broad discontent with Kenyatta, returned unopposed for a third five-year term as Kenya's only president since independence 11 years ago.

In a nearby Nairobi fringe area, the only white candidate in the elections finished second in a 10-man race. Philip Leakey, whose father, mother and brother have all been prominent East African anthropologists, lost to Mwangi Mathai.

Balloting was quiet on Monday although several hundred persons were charged with voting fraud. Voters had their palms stamped with blue ink and their fingers dipped in red ink after marking paper ballots so they could not return a second time.

All candidates were members of the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union.

he Abortion Law in Israel Must be changed!

bers of the Feminist Movement invite the ic to sign petitions in favour of progressive lation to allow abortions (artificially induced), d only on the wishes of the mother, and under supervision. Signatures will be solicited today, lnesday, October 16, during the day and ing, at the following places:

Aviv — Kikar Malchei Israel
Rehov Dizengoff (corner Rehov Frishmann)

salem — Centre of Kiryat Hayovel
Centre of Beit Hakerem
Centre of Ramat Eshkol
Hamashbir Lazarchan (King George Avenue)
The Hebrew University, Givat Ram

fa — Beit Hakranot

Israel Feminist Movement, P.O.B. 33041, Tel Aviv

IN THE JERUSALEM MAGISTRATES COURT
C.A. 326/74
SUMMONS TO SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

In the matter of
Messrs. H. Stern (Israel) Gems and Jewelry Ltd., represented by David Arad, Adv., of 4 Rehov Mapu, Jerusalem
PLAINTIFF

versus

Sidney Millman — Israel, address unknown (registered at the Census Office as 224 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv)
DEFENDANT

TO: Sidney Millman

BE IT KNOWN that the above Plaintiff has filed action against you in accordance with Article 37 of the Civil Procedure Regulations, 5723-1963 for the sum of IL835—IL5,225.00 as set out in the Statement of Claim and its Appendices.

If you intend to defend yourself, you must plead to the court by Motion for leave to defend within 10 days of publication of this summons.

The Petition is to be supported by and affidavit stating specifically whether you intend to dispute the entire claim or only part thereof, and if the latter—what part you intend to dispute. You are to give notice to Plaintiff of the said Petition with a copy of the affidavit.

Should the Court refuse to grant leave for the said defence, Plaintiff shall be entitled to obtain Judgement in accordance with the said Statement of Claim.

Approved S. Hod
Secretariat
Jerusalem Magistrates Court

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9 p.m.
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Herzliya
Our country and our people with Stuart Shalev, distinguished British settler
Gilda Shavin, Travel Consultant
Victor Perry, Journalist.
Programme introduced by Roberta Weill, Social Director of the Sharon.
● Everyone welcome ●
● Admission free. ●

Join us in the noble task of building the Jewish State.

Thursday, Oct. 17, 8.30 p.m.
Jerusalem Evening at the
EYAL HOTEL
Rehov Shamai
With Mordechai Lifshitz, Bank Leumi
Marvin Henkin, AACI
Introduced by Ilana Levy, Director of Tour Ve'Aleh, Jerusalem
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Friday morning, Oct. 18, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
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Senior Citizens on social security can settle serenely in Israel.

Friday, Oct. 18, 9 p.m.
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in English
Ihud Shivat Zion,
86 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv
(opposite Deborah Hotel)
Tourist are cordially invited to meet
Yaacov Bar-Or, Communal Leader;
Ben Hagai, A.A.C.I., distinguished American Settler.
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● Refreshments ●

More settlers mean peace and security for Israel.

Sunday, Oct. 20, 9 p.m.
ACCADIA HOTEL
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GETTING TO KNOW US,
with Stanley Goldman, settler from the U.S.A., banker;
Lila Cohen, A.A.C.I, teacher.
Including latest Israel Films.
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A great page of Jewish History is being written today in Israel — why not to be part of it?

Monday, Oct. 21, 8.30 p.m.
PARK HOTEL
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Team of settlers and experts with Judith Noam and Rachel Segal, Tour Ve'Aleh.
Investigate your possibilities on a "person to person" basis. Hear the facts on Employment, Education, Housing or anything else connected with Israel.
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Monday, Oct. 21
DAN CARMEL
Haifa
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS EVENING
with Mr. Morton Dollwsky, Director, Public Relations, Technion, Haifa.
Olga Sagi, Director, Tour Ve'Aleh, Haifa.

Investment Counselling Contact Tour Ve'Aleh.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8.45 p.m.
NOF ARAD HOTEL
Arad
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS EVENING
Asher Avni, moderator, with a team of new immigrants.
Subject: Our first steps in Israel.

Israel is a small country with a great potential. Help her to realize it.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8.30 p.m.
ORLY HOTEL
Netanya
GETTING TO KNOW US — with Norman Cohen, settler from Britain
Danny Mazin, Tour Ve'Aleh
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● Everyone welcome ●

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Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8.45 p.m.
GRAND BEACH HOTEL
Tel Aviv
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS EVENING
with Stanley Goldman, Banker
Gilda Shavin, Travel Consultant
Arieh Chapman, Tour Ve'Aleh.

Check your profession and business prospects while on holiday in ISRAEL.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, 8.30 p.m.
SHARON HOTEL,
Herzliya
OUR COUNTRY AND OUR PEOPLE
panel includes
Ray Levin
Executive Vice-President Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.
Ben Hagai
U.S.A. settler and housing expert.
Programme introduced by Roberta Weill social director, Sharon Hotel.

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25 YEARS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY - HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Medicine is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. Presaged by the founding of the University's Institute of Microbiology in 1924, the School has trained a generation of doctors in Israel and paved the way for all subsequent medical research and teaching in this country. A look at medical education in Jerusalem, past, present and future, is given on this page by members of the Faculty.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF DOCTORS IN ISRAEL

The revolution in medicine has been reflected in changes in medical education. These are discussed by PROFESSOR GABRIEL IZAK, Head of the Haemotology Service and Research Laboratory of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and Chairman of the Curriculum Committee of the School, with PHILIP GILLON.

"I WAS a young physician barely out of the incubator when I joined the Medical School staff at its inception," Professor Gabriel Izak recalls. "My students of those days are now leading physicians, teachers of medicine and research workers throughout the land. Some have achieved international fame. We have every reason to be proud of the people we produced."

He divides the history of medical education in Jerusalem into three stages: the heroic; the creation of formal patterns; and the search.

"During the heroic period, just after the State was established, there was a tremendous inter-action between the teachers and the students. The students pestered the teachers for knowledge, and the teachers pestered the students to absorb more and more. We worked in very close groups, classes were small, and we got together for many hours a day, far more than the syllabus required. Most of the students were fairly old, many had fought in World War II and the War of Independence. The drive to succeed was tremendous.

"As this period passed, classes became larger and larger: it seemed as if every young person in Israel wanted to become a doctor, and the demand created pressures which had to be met. Large classes were not conducive to teaching in the same depth as before, and the format became more rigid. There was a decline in the close contacts between teachers and students. The standard still remained very high, in comparison with that of most medical schools in Europe, which were also being affected by problems of growth.

Explosion of knowledge

"Another great problem was posed by the explosion of knowledge. There was a tremendous flow of new knowledge, which didn't replace the old, but had to be added to it. Teaching periods didn't increase. How were we to teach so much more in the same time to larger classes?

"Five years ago the Faculty decided to divide the curriculum into a core curriculum, which was compulsory, and an elective one, where the student could choose from a couple of hundred courses offered in pre-medicine and the medical sciences. We knew we couldn't teach everything, so we hoped that we could satisfy the student particularly in the fields in which he was specifically interested.

"The result of this system did not entirely satisfy our expectations. One reason is that many students chose courses which they thought would be easy, and not those which were really in line with their interests. So we made a more thorough scrutiny of the courses offered as electives, and we reduced their number and the time spent on them. The time spent on compulsory courses has increased."

Professor Izak thinks for some moments before turning his attention to his third stage, the present one.

"Now we are asking ourselves: What do we mean by a good doctor? What kind of physician are we trying to produce? What is the aim of our education? Frankly, I am not sure of the answers. Obviously, we have to impart a certain amount of information which is required as a bare minimum for the practice of medicine. But such knowledge alone does not make a physician. It is obviously important that we consider the human factor, but I know of no formula enabling us to foretell what kind of person an undergraduate will turn out to be seven years after admission. The Department of Medical Education is doing research on these questions. But we don't know the answers yet."

As a teacher, how does he find the students of today? How do they compare to their predecessors of 25 years ago?

Only 15 per cent of candidates accepted

"All in all, we teachers have an easy task. The Israeli student is both highly intelligent and highly motivated — you must bear in mind that we are getting the pick of the basket, only 15 per cent of candidates are accepted. Obviously, this means that we are getting outstanding students, and it is much easier to teach those who want to and can learn than those who don't and can't. Another thing working in our favour is that probably half the students are veterans who have completed military service and fought in wars. This gives them a more serious outlook than most medical students in the world as undergraduates. Here they're adult. So communication between teacher and student is not only easy, it's a source of endless pleasure to us to work with the students. We also take in a lot of immigrants and Israelis who returned after the Yom Kippur War, but they too are very ambitious. I would say again that it's easy to teach in our School."

One criticism sometimes made of the Medical School is that its graduates are obsessed with the idea of doing research and working as specialists in a hospital, that the training does not really direct them towards becoming family physicians anxious to tend the sick. It is suggested that their ideal is a Nobel prizewinner and not Dr. Marcus Welby, whereas the country really needs general practitioners more than research workers.

"I have heard the criticism, and personally I think it's a lot of nonsense. We try to produce a competent, knowledgeable doctor: I don't believe there can be one type of training for a certain type of physician, and a different type for another. In fact, many of our graduates are working as family physicians. We heard a lot of this kind of criticism when the country's second medical school was formed, but I don't see that their curriculum is so different from ours. You train a physician: what he becomes is a matter of individual reaction to the challenges posed by society and medicine at the time he graduates."

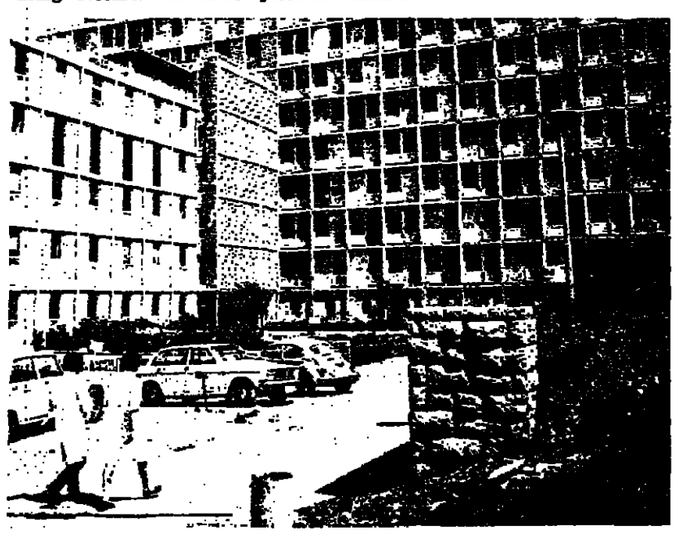
No royal road to medicine

One suggestion made elsewhere in the world, in the light of the explosion of knowledge and the shortage of doctors, is that the courses should be simplified, and the accumulation of theoretical knowledge with no practical value reduced.

"This has been tried in the United States, but it has failed. I don't believe that there are any short cuts: there is no royal road to medicine. The aim must be to produce first-class physicians, and not paramedical assistants, who practise to the detriment of the patients on the receiving end.

"But I do believe that we have to change with the times, that we have to review what we are doing, we must not get smug and self-satisfied — and I believe in consulting the students. Students are represented on all our important committees as full members. Admittedly, I don't always agree with them, but they provide a valuable source of feedback.

"It is all-important for a Medical Faculty to examine itself constantly with the care that a good doctor examines a patient. You can't assume his health is good because it was good in the past. So, too, with a Medical School. What succeeded before may not succeed now. We mustn't hesitate to change methods and attitudes that have proved themselves. Twenty-five years is really a short time; we are a young institution. We must remain young in spirit, constantly testing what we are doing and trying to improve in the future."

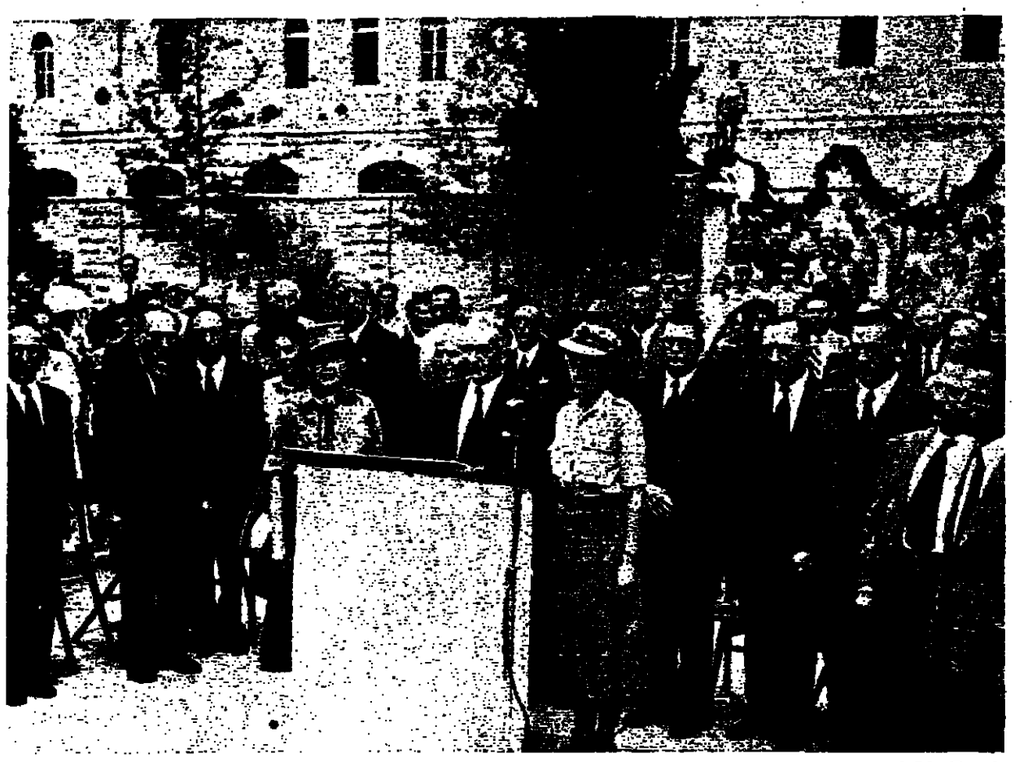


Faculty of Medicine

25 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT

	1949	1974
Floor space for research and education	1500 sq. m.	47,000 sq. m.
Number of students	200 (in three parallel medical courses)	567 (medicine) 233 (masters students in medical sciences) 120 (doctoral students) * 920 Total
Faculty members	16	330

* does not include 275 dental students and 212 pharmacy students.



Opening ceremony of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Medicine, May 17, 1949. Left to right: Dr. A. Dostrovsky, Dean of Medical School, Prof. A. Assaf, Rector, Mr. Zalman Shazar, Minister of Education, Mrs. Rose Halperin, President of Hadassah, H.E. James G. McDonald, Ambassador of the United States, Girl student in uniform, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, Sir Leon Simon, C.B., Chairman of the Executive Council of the Hebrew University (speaking), Girl student in uniform, Mr. Daniel Auster, Mayor of Jerusalem, Dr. Israel Wechsler, Chairman of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Mr. Moshe Shapira, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive Council, Dr. Eli Davis, Director, Hadassah-University Hospital.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL CARE

A Forecast by Profs. Jack Gross and Gershon Zajicek.

THE SYSTEM of medical care delivery as it exists today is based on concepts that have become outmoded in the light of a highly developed modern technology. This has come about because of the following factors:

1) The determination of the nature of disease, that is diagnosis, depends on an ever increasing component of precise quantitative methods which require complicated and expensive instruments; 2) Hospitals, particularly in Israel, have become more and more complex without a parallel increase in the efficiency of operation or in their contact with the physician providing the primary health care in the out-patient clinic; 3) In concentrating on the curative aspects of disease there has been a lack of a serious development in detecting the disease process early or in preventing its clinical appearance.

It would seem to us that the role of the Medical School is to forecast the optimal system of medical care delivery utilizing modern technology and to prepare its graduates to be effective members of the system as it develops.

Let us consider in greater detail some of the factors mentioned above. The rapid development of medical research continually produces not only new knowledge with respect to bodily processes and disease but also new analytical methods for determining derangement in these functions. For example, X-rays, ultrasound, isotopic radiation, have all been developed to highly sophisticated levels for the detection of disease. In addition, the chemistry of the body fluids has been fully developed and is continuing to expand to the point where substances which exist in the body in concentrations between one part per million and one part per billion can easily be detected.

Twenty years ago the history of the disease and the physical examination both carried out by the physician provided about 80 per cent of the information from which a diagnosis could be derived. The remaining information came from laboratory tests. With the development of the newer technological methods mentioned above, the proportion of laboratory data arriving at a diagnosis may well be as high as 50 per cent or more. The cost and the complexity of the technological infrastructure for modern medical diagnosis have brought about the evolution of large medical centres with their complexes of medical specialities and sub-specialities.

In the Israeli context this resulted in a dichotomy of health care delivery. The first contact of the patient is with the Sick Fund Clinic physician whose scope of operation is inevitably limited. When a medical problem reaches an even modest degree of complexity, the patient is sent to the medical centre and to a new group of treating physicians. Thus, the continuity of treatment is interrupted and the training of the original clinical physician not fully utilized. As a result, his satisfaction and interest in his profession are seriously diminished. This effect is further compounded by the fact that the medical personnel of the centres are more *au courant* with advances in medicine. This creates a wide gap between the continuing education of the hospital physician and his clinic colleague. As the years go by, the gap widens, since medical research is providing new data at an ever increasing rate.

New medical knowledge

The explosive development of new medical knowledge carries with it an ever growing hazard to the efficiency of the physician. The continuing flood of information overwhelms the capacity of the traditionally trained physician to use it effectively. As is well known, medical students are taught by frontal and bedside teaching. The component of self-teaching and problem solving in the student's education is a relatively minor one. He is not being provided with the tools and the methods for handling the ever increasing data bank of medical knowledge.

Professor Jack Gross — Dean of the Faculty of Medicine

The techniques to handle such broad masses of material exist in other spheres of society and await application to the needs of medical care systems. For example, large data banks are now effectively handled by even small computers. There are the beginnings of hospital systems that accumulate the patient's data, history, physical and laboratory tests and put out summaries of the pertinent data for the physician. In some experimental systems there are computer programmes that can assist the physician in reaching a diagnosis. Further, there are programmes initially instituted by industrial companies that provide early detection and check-up medical services for their employees.

The Kaiser Company in California has over a million employees and has now for some years been running a system of computerized examination and check-up such that all of the employees can receive the medical scrutiny that they need in order to prevent the development of serious disease. This is carried out by a series of examination stations whose data are connected to a central computer, the entire examination takes somewhat between an hour and an hour and a half and the final station is with the physician who already has at hand a compiled summary of the important data. He has been saved the drudgery of carrying through all the routine testing operations and can devote himself to the analysis of the data and to decision making as to whether a problem exists.

If such a system can be applied to a million employees it is certainly adaptable to a country the size of ours. One can visualize Israel divided into areas of medical care delivery in which there would be groups of specialized, specially trained physicians working as a group practice team. These would be connected to a central data bank and to a central laboratory facility. Alongside each of these groups there would be a small community hospital enabling the group to treat those problems within its competence. The large medical centres would continue to exist but would concentrate on those complex problems of medical care that require highly specialized diagnostic treatment and facilities.

One central data facility

In the context of such a system, the results of the multiple examinations every Israeli undergoes in his lifetime could be contained in one central data facility. For example, the Israeli starts his life with an identity number, he receives his first care at birth in a hospital, this is followed by subsequent examination and care at mother and child clinics. His next examination is when he undergoes various school health tests and this is followed by his pre-induction examination to the army. All of this medical data is currently almost inaccessible and instead of providing a base line of the health status of the indivuduals on which later examining physicians can build, it is lost and is only useful for a short period after it has been acquired. If incorporated into the data bank it would be available whenever the individual undergoes any medical examination in the future. This also implies the appropriate safeguards against improper use. The statistical handling of this data would give an ongoing picture of the frequency of disability and disease status to the bodies responsible for overall public health. It would enable them to anticipate trends towards specific diseases and take the appropriate methods early on in such a development.

Optimally, the data bank would be continuously updated from the large medical centres with information on new disease entities and new therapeutic agents, that is, drugs and other forms of treatment. The physician in the community hospital could avail himself of such information in those cases where he has some doubt as to either the diagnosis or the treatment of a particular disease. The computer could return to him the probabilities that the symptoms, signs and test patterns fit a number of possible diseases. He could then exercise his judgement as to which of the possible diagnoses is most relevant and then could query further as to whether or not there exist new forms of treatment and how they are applied. In effect this technique would enable the community physician constantly to update his medical knowledge and treat even more and more complex problems effectively in his local community hospital. Aside from the social value of the physician following through on the total treatment of his patient and the maintenance of the patient within his community environment this would reduce the present over-loading of the very expensive hospital beds in the large medical centres.

The medical student must be trained to fit in to such a pattern of medical care. This requires of the medical school that it rethink its forms of instruction. The student even at his earliest stages will have to be involved in an environment in which he is learning by self teaching. There are numbers of techniques that have already been developed and are being developed; these include teaching modules in a branching network with the student learning at his own pace. In some cases there are well developed computer assisted instructional systems. For example, disease states can be simulated in a computer, the student can interrogate the computer for the symptoms, signs and test results, make decisions as to the diagnosis and treatment and receive data as to how effective his decisions have been. This type of simulator training has been in use for many years, for example, for airplane pilots, but it is only now beginning to appear for the training of physicians.

The pattern of interacting with a data bank would be established throughout the medical curriculum and the student could be given a solid basis for an approach to the actual problem of the living patient by using such hardware. This is not to mean that there will be no contact between the teacher and the student; rather it means that the students will learn the basic information by himself. This will enable him to go into greater depth and receive better understanding by interacting with the teacher at a seminar operation. The technologies we have mentioned exist and are in use. Their application to medicine is only a matter of time. Inevitably the drudgery of data hndlinig must be taken over by machines and if we can develop wisely such applications we can develop a medical care system where the doctor can treat and prevent disease much more effectively.

** Prof. Gross, Professor of Experimental Medicine & Cancer Research, is the new Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Prof. Zajicek is Associate Professor of Experimental Medicine & Cancer Research, and Director of the Computer Unit.*

EDUCATING DOCTORS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
EDUCATING STUDENTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By Professor Arnon E. Gunders
Associate Professor of Medical Ecology

BETWEEN 1961 and 1971 the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem gave a special medical course, in English, for students from developing countries. Those of us who were actively involved in this project have frequently been asked how it was that such a course came into being and, less academically, "was it worth it"? Perhaps the 25th anniversary of the School, some four years after the last of our foreign students have graduated, is a good time to look back and briefly summarize that experiment.

Until March 1957, Ethiopia and Liberia were the only two independent countries in Africa south of the Sahara (excluding the Republic of South Africa). By 1961 it had become clear that the problem of providing adequate medical care to the populations of the newly independent African countries had actually *increased* following independence.

There were two principal reasons for this: the one budgetary, the second one of manpower. Expatriate physicians and surgeons — formerly employed by the colonial government — were not renewing their contracts and recruitment of new staff was falling far short of demand. The ratio of population to physician ranged from 100,000: 1 to perhaps 15,000:1. These figures, bad as they are (the comparable figure for Israel is 400:1) do not reflect the question of the distribution of doctors, nor that of specialists (Northern Nigeria had two opthalmologists for approximately 30 million inhabitants at that time). To reach the minimal acceptable figure of one physician per 10,000 population, there was an immediate need for at least 35,000 doctors for Africa. But in 1961 there were only two medical schools in English-speaking Africa (again, excluding South Africa).

It was against this background that our course came into being. Prof. Jack Gross (currently Dean of the School) and Prof. Moshe Prywes (now President of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) conceived a programme aimed at training not merely doctors, but rather teachers of medicine for those countries that envisaged opening medical schools of their own. In retrospect it is remarkable how quickly this project passed through the "committee stage" to that of implementation. The then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, backed the project whole-heartedly and the World Health Organization agreed to provide 65 per cent of the stipends and tuition fees and made a substantial initial grant. (The remaining third of the stipends, as well as most of the direct costs for the whole course, were borne by the Department of International Cooperation of the Israel Foreign Ministry). It was the Faculty that was initially less than enthusiastic. Willingness to train foreign students was offset by fears of unknown factors, of overcrowding, of lack of staff and, most of all, by the problems of selection and maintenance of standards. Nonetheless, the first 17 students from eight countries (seven in Africa, the 8th, Nepal) arrived in Jerusalem on time in November, 1961.

75 students from 17 countries

In all, we have had 75 students from 17 countries (14 in Africa, Cyprus, Guyana and Nepal) in four groups starting from 1961 to 1964. Their selection had been a problem as they could not be interviewed by our admissions committee before arriving in Israel. So, as the course was a joint effort of the Foreign Ministry's Department of International Cooperation and the World Health Organization, candidates having the necessary academic qualifications were first interviewed in their home country, by a committee comprising representatives of their Government (Ministries of Health and Education), the Israel Embassy and the WHO. Their records, together with the recommendations of the National Committee, were then forwarded to Jerusalem, where the final selection was carried out.

At the Medical School the students from developing countries followed the same syllabus as the Israeli students. The modifications made for them included the teaching of the entire pre-medical and pre-clinical courses (first four years) in English, and extra tutorship for anyone requiring it. Spoken Hebrew was taught during this time — to prepare students for their contact with patients. Finally, they had a special integrated biology course which reflected the latest trends in cell biology — a course that could only be given to such a small group. Here it is appropriate to mention the tremendous effort put in by the Faculty. The fact that all formal teaching was in English meant that all lectures had to be repeated twice, usually on consecutive days, in both Hebrew and English. This arrangement was particularly hard on understaffed departments giving very large courses, for example, Anatomy and Physiology. The course was supervised by a special committee of senior teachers who frequently sat till late into the night, and w administered by a coordinator who door was always open to studen and staff alike. We believe that th arrangement contributed apprecia ly to the smooth running of t course.

The question of the acaden standard to be maintained conce ed both faculty and students. T former were determined to maint only one standard — leading to o one degree — the M.D. (Jerusalem The students were also extrem sensitive on this point. They did want to be considered, here or road, as having had special co deration accorded them, and con quently, of having had infer training. The fact that we had drop some students who did not tain the necessary standard, hel considerably in this respect. I there were the other difficult connected mainly with life in a f eign country and on a stipend th was sometimes considered ina quate.

Real test after fourth year

The real test of the course ca after the fourth year — when question of teacher-training first came a possibility. We had a tra ing programme whereby medi students who had completed th first four years could spend an tra year in one of the basic scie departments, before going on w their clinical studies. During t year the student would work on specific research project and, at same time, participate in the a demic and teaching activities of department. It was felt that stude who hoped to stay in academic would derive more benefit from t ing this year of study at that p i.e. before possibly being drawn one of the clinical specialties. dents who completed their proje wrote a thesis and passed the quired examinations, were t awarded a Master's degree in dical Sciences. Not everyone ap ing to join this programme accepted, so it was particularly tifying to us to have seven of first class of 15 accepted. Of remaining three groups only more students joined this gramme.

Trying to sum it all up too we believe that the course wa great success. From an initial int of 75 students, 64 have gradua nine with both M.M.Sc. and degrees. Of the 11 who did complete the course (14.7 per ce eight dropped out for acade reasons and one died of a chro illness. They completed their cl cal studies in Israel — and w given the choice as to whether t wished to do their year of comp sory rotating internship in Israel in a teaching hospital in Afri Most opted to do it at home — wise choice, considering the lack the prevalent African diseases Israel.

All of our former students but (who are still in Israel) have ei gone back to their home count to some other African country, are still specializing abroad. know of over 10 who are alre serving as teachers at me schools (and there are now 15 medical schools in English-spea Africa than there were in 19 Some of my colleagues and I seen them at home. They are doing well and some have high in their national health vices. One is director of his nat central hospital and another is stined to become head of a teaching department. I also be that they have taken with more of Israel than merely language. (One of our best s is that of a very frightened I child being admitted to the gency ward in Ibadan, Nigeria being reassured in fluent H by one of our African gradu During the Six Day War o our students volunteered to g in one of the first Hadassa bulances vacating the injured the Old City.

In front of me as I writ brief history are some New greeting cards and letters former students of our Course. One is particularly worthy. It is from an Afric dent whose country broke dip relations with Israel during th Kippur War. He is currently lizing in the U.S.A. and writ warmly of all he had recei way of knowledge and consid here in Jerusalem. His is several letters.

I believe that the answer question of whether the tre effort invested in this proj been worth it, lies in these c The Faculty as well as the try of Foreign Affairs a WHO fully realized from t start that the impact of a like ours would be in the rather than quantity. We have trained some potential ers for some of the new schools that have since t tablished and we hope that fort will multiply through duates.

Professor Gunders ions coo of the medical course for from developing countries.

African students studying medicine at the Hebrew University-H School of Medicine.

THE MATERIAL ON THIS PAGE IS PRESENTED BY THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY-HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL

0 years ago today — 'The liberal trend is over'

e day they sacked Khrushchev

ROBERT ALLAN

L of the Spassky Tower ned out the chimes of mid- was reminded to confirm n date for the following day orrespondent of a London called him from a phone Gorki Street.

I won't be able to make ," said my friend. "Looks g story about to break." pressed him for more de- fended me off. "Keep an radio," he advised. Mos- hone conversations are not of exchanges.

he confided, "Khrushchev one of his posts."

loudy morning filtered e maroon drapes to usher October 16, 1964. I peer- e windows into the busy low, and all looked nor-

out to a news-stand and saw visible proof that some- happened. All the papers sold out. But the face of proprietor was as im- always.

office of an international saw a copy of "Pravda." sentences, the paper ex- at Comrade N.S. Khrush- resigned for health rea- Brezhnev had been chosen Secretary of the Commun-

favourite restaurant the smiled as usual, the ser- slow as usual, and the rs, buttering black bread ng *stakahnchiks* of tea, uncommunicative as usual. cinated by their stoicism. said something about Rus- an enigma, wrapped in a eloped in a mystery.

the Bolshoi Theatre a Rus- l, Grisha, was waiting for oked up from his copy of olskaya Pravda" and greet- h a bewildered expression. over, he half-whispered, now the news?" and said eighbour had woken him the morning to tell him happened.

was afraid that Khrush- ter meant a retreat to the reaffirmation of Stalinist I ventured the opinion ide of liberalization could be reversed, but Grisha's one of unshakeable pes-

ns anxiously spilled forth. e we told today about k place two days ago?" s Khrushchev lost all three "Perhaps he has gone too enating the Chinese?"

a chore to do on Kropot- Street. Grisha accom- e. As we came to a little et a familiar figure came toward us. Clad in a fur- coat and gray fur

Comrade Khrushchev

hat, eyes alert behind his pince-nez glasses, it was Vyacheslav Molotov. The long-time Soviet Premier and erstwhile Foreign Minister, expelled from power some years before, strode by.

His thoughts on that day would have made an interesting footnote to history. I last saw him as the trusted confidante and emissary of Stalin, on a triumphant drive through Manhattan in 1945. In 1964 he was a deposed statesman left to his memories and his morning stroll.

The eventful week in Moscow started off with the flight of three cosmonauts in one spaceship. The now-famous photograph of an elated Khrushchev on the phone with the cosmonauts whirling around the world had served graphically to point out Comrade Nikita's personal association with the achievement.

When the cosmos-troika landed near Petropavlovsk on Tuesday morning, preparations were begun for the traditional spectacular welcome. Red Square was festooned with banners and huge portraits of Khrushchev, Lenin, and the cosmonauts. Outside the stately Hotel Moskva on Manezhnaya Square there was unfurled a gigantic, full-length likeness of Khrushchev. Smiling and waving, the proclaimed, *Mir Narodom!* — Peace to the Nations of the World!

By Friday it had become clear that Khrushchev's wave was all finished. To those who still saw the picture hanging early in the morning, it was *adieu*, not even *da svedanya*. Within hours the great portraiture purge was underway. All along the projected route of the cosmonauts' parade, busy iconoclasts were doing away with the image of their fallen idol.

I had lunch with Tamara, an attractive, intelligent young woman who worked for one of the government ministries. Eventually Tamara volunteered a willingness to interpret the meaning of Comrade Khrushchev's "resignation." "It is a simple matter of a power struggle within the Praesidium," she said.

Then, branching out into the broader subject of Western understanding of Russia, Tamara said, "Ours is a country that cannot be understood by Westerners applying their brand of logic or by analyzing us intellectually. We are a people whose temperament and devotion to our land and ideology must be discovered through feeling... Those who want really to know us must have the patience and sympathy it takes."

In talking with many Muscovites later that afternoon, I was lucky to encounter some who spoke fairly freely. Most of them voiced their fear of the leadership change:

"It looks bad! After all, Khrushchev represented the break with Stalinism. Now we'll lose this precious fraction of freedom we've gained."

"I am afraid. This means a tightening up. The liberal trend is over."

In the evening, I went to see the "Threepenny Opera" and afterwards to a restaurant. Later I suggested to my companions that we pass by the Central Telegraph and Post Office on Gorki Street to see if the familiar, huge portrait of Khrushchev which dominated the interior of that building was still there.

Gorki Street was almost deserted. A truck was parked at the curb outside the Post Office and several workmen were struggling with paintings being carried out. Two other workmen were lugging in two new portraits. One was a likeness of Lenin, the other one we could not see. We followed the workmen inside, our footsteps resounding in the empty hall as curiosity steered us toward the far wall where the portraits were to be hung. The familiar figure of a ruddy-faced Khrushchev in a be-medalled jacket was gone. On one wall the old portrait of Lenin was being replaced by the new Lenin just brought in. But in place of the Khrushchev portrait, who would that be?

Slowly the workmen dusted off the frame of the picture. Then they raised it, and turned it around. It was Karl Marx, always in good standing. Just as Comrade Karl settled into his lofty perch overlooking Moscow's communications centre, the Kremlin chimes rang out the end of the first day of the post-Khrushchev era.

(Robert Allan is a free-lance journalist now living in Israel).

Dinitz and the airlift controversy

Following criticism of Israel's Ambassador to the U.S. Simcha Dinitz, our correspondent in Washington, Wolf Blitzer, goes back in time to examine the Ambassador's actions in the first days of the October war.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, October 8, 1973 — just two days after Egypt and Syria attacked Israel — Israel's Ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz, attended a small, informal party at the home of Mr. David Brody, in Chevy Chase.

What was the Ambassador doing at the party, at a time when the survival of the State of Israel was endangered? Was it important for him to be there? The answers to these questions are a key to understanding Dinitz's controversial role during the first week of the Yom Kippur War, his general attitude towards Congress and the Administration, and his own personality.

David Brody is the director of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League of the Bnai Brith. The party had been scheduled weeks before the war. Scheduled invited guests included Senators, Representatives and administration officials; Dinitz had been asked to come as guest of honour, and had accepted.

But Dinitz's father died on the Friday before the war and he flew home to Israel for the funeral, intending to stay for the *shiv'a*.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Golda Meir summoned Dinitz — her long-time assistant — to her Jerusalem office. She told him that Syria and Egypt were about to attack and he would have to return to Washington immediately.

By 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Dinitz was at the State Department for his first meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger's intent

Mrs. Meir had instructed the Ambassador to ask the United States to accelerate the delivery of those arms already on order. She said that, despite Israeli intelligence's optimistic predictions, it would be important to have equipment to replace expected losses. But the contingency of a military air lift was not even discussed.

At the State Department, the Secretary told Dinitz that U.S. intelligence reports agreed with the Israel assessment that it would be a short war, perhaps even shorter than the Six Day War. Dinitz returned home very confident.

Next morning, Dinitz was at his office early. He asked his secretary to tell David Brody that if his party were still going to take place, he would be there. She was told that Senators Frank Church, Walter Mondale, Gale McGee, and Philip Hart, as well as Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Bank had all accepted invitations and that it would be a good opportunity to push Israel's case among influential Americans.

At the party, the Ambassador was asked to give the guests the latest military reports.

According to several guests, Dinitz gave a very optimistic analysis, which he said was based on the latest Israeli military intelligence reports. Israel had suffered early losses in aircraft — the SAM 6 missile was effective — but Dinitz insisted that the war would be a short one. He still had no idea of the real situation.

Afterwards, Dinitz began to mingle with the guests. When he wants to, he can be the diplomat's diplomat. He talked to Democratic Senator Church, who will take over as chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee when Sen. John Sparkman retires. At Brody's party, no one knew Senator Fulbright would soon be out. But Dinitz was courting Church, nonetheless. For Israel, it is crucial that all members of the Foreign Relations Committee be friendly towards the Jewish State.

It was no secret in Washington that when Dinitz arrived in April 1973, relations between the Embassy and the Democratic Party were in need of repair — to say the least. Dinitz had his work cut out for him. He recognized the challenge and began to rebuild these traditionally close ties.

In the process of attempting to rebuild ties with the Democratic Party, Dinitz has not alienated the Republicans, whose friendship he continues to seek. He treads the delicate line between partisan rivalries, certain that support for Israel encompasses both sides.

David Brody, who spends much of his time on the Hill says that Dinitz is "highly regarded.. very effective... persuasive... and very well-liked." Others generally concur.

At Brody's party, Dinitz spoke privately in a corner with Church, for about 15 minutes.

The next day, Church made the following statement in the Senate: "In view of the rapid replenishment of weaponry being furnished Egypt and Syria by their Arab neighbours, we must see to it that Israel is promptly supplied with such replacement of equipment as she may need to defend herself."

Those insiders who were at Brody's party find it naive to assume that Church's strong statement — which had reverberations in the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House — was a mere coincidence, unrelated to his private chat with Dinitz. Even though Dinitz was optimistic in his assessment of the war, he was taking no chances: he was beginning to lobby quietly among Israel's best supporters — the Congress — in case the Administration was not forthcoming, and pressure was needed.

The war raged on. On Tuesday, Dinitz received the first information from Israel that things were not going well. He would have to go to the Administration with much more substantial requests. Israel needed many tanks, planes, armoured vehicles — even ammunition. The only solution would be for the United States to begin a massive resupply operation — an airlift. Dinitz officially asked Kissinger for an airlift for the first time on Tuesday night.

Here the stories of the events which followed until the airlift actually began on Saturday night significantly differ. CBS correspondents Marvin and Bernard Kalb argue in their biography of Kissinger that the Secretary tried desperately to get the airlift moving, but was challenged by bureaucratic resistance in the Pentagon, which was fearful of an Arab oil embargo as well as a depletion of its stockpiles of conventional arms.

Other writers — among them Tad Szulc in "New York Magazine" and Edward N. Luttwak and Walter Laqueur in "Commentary" — accuse Kissinger of tricking Dinitz into believing that the delay was caused by the Pentagon, when in fact Kissinger himself was to blame.

Golda's instructions

Luttwak and Laqueur charge that Kissinger's objective was to try to persuade Dinitz to refrain from "going public." They wrote: "If Dinitz could be persuaded that matters were best handled by 'high level' diplomacy, he would refrain from soliciting the support of Israel's friends on Capitol Hill. In other words, Dinitz could help to contain public pressures for aid to Israel that the Administration could resist in no other way."

Did Dinitz in fact fail to mobilize Israel's friends?

As a result of conversations with many informed Israeli and American sources, this observer has concluded that during those four days (i.e., after Tuesday) Dinitz did try to arouse his supporters — but he did it privately and behind the scenes so as not to antagonize the Administration, whose good-will would — in the end — be necessary to supply those arms to Israel.

The relationship between officials of the Israeli Government in the United States and American Jews is a sensitive subject. American Jews do not like to be accused of dual loyalty.

During that first week of the war, pro-Israel Senators, Representatives, journalists and others began telephoning the Embassy, looking for guidance. What could they do to help? Resolutions? Rallies? Statements?

Until Tuesday morning, Dinitz still told everyone that things were going well. But by that afternoon, his tone began to change.

Simcha Dinitz

He began recommending action — again on a quiet level.

There can be no doubt, however, that Dinitz believed Kissinger. Senators were being asked to call the Pentagon, which they did. Israel's friends were being told that "bureaucrats" at Defence were to blame.

From Wednesday to Saturday night, when the airlift secretly began, many of those involved in the struggle to get it moving say that it was a very confusing time. No one was certain what was happening and what they should do first.

Diplomats at the Embassy have conflicting reports. This is probably because Dinitz runs a very tight embassy. He has been accused of running the Embassy in the same manner in which Kissinger administers the State Department: only their most senior and trusted aides are actually made aware of events — and this small group formulates and executes policy.

However there can be no doubt that Jewish lobbyists, their friends on the Hill and the Embassy itself were pressuring for action. According to sources close to Sen. Jackson's office, the Senator and Dinitz spoke often during those days. And Jackson was busy speaking to Schlesinger, demanding an airlift. Several House and Senate members of the Armed Services Committees were contacting their friends at Defence, on Israel's behalf.

Was their action directed to the wrong place? Should those calls have been made to State, where Luttwak and Laqueur claim the delay really began?

Today, it seems a sterile argument, since the airlift — which eventually became more extensive than the 1948 Berlin airlift — did begin, and helped to save Israel.

And within a fortnight, the Administration asked Congress to allocate 2.2 billion dollars to pay for those arms.

Certainly Dinitz cannot be credited with single-handedly getting the airlift and the money. He was joined by a conglomeration of powerful forces determined to help Israel, including a sympathetic President.

But the Israeli Ambassador did his share.

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TEL AVIV

GIRL WANTED to share furnished flat near municipality. Tel. 03-235753, after 4:30 p.m.

FOR RENT in Central Tel Aviv, 2½ room apartment, partly furnished, IL800 monthly. Anglo-Saxon, Tel. 03-242341.

FOR SALE, 3 room apartment, new, 3rd *floor, plus parking. Damiel; 9/a Rehov* Hagilboa, Givatayim, 7-9 p.m.

NAILAND DEPENDABLE for property. 320, Dizengoff, Tel. 03-446294.

GAN BUILDING CO. of Petah Tikva builds high quality apartments of various sizes in all parts of Petah Tikva. Also available luxury apartments, 2 bathrooms, central heating, sauna, etc... Sales offices: Gan Building and Investment Co. 20 Haim Ozer, Petah Tikva. Tel. 03-918091-2-3.

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MT. CARMEL to let, 4 furnished rooms. Tel. 04-87727.

RENTAL: Fully furnished 2 room apartment, garden, suitable for couple. Richman & Richman, 5 Sea Road, Tel. 04-84444.

TO LET charming small villa, Merkaz Hacarmel, alone on ½ dunam, available immediately. Kimtal Realtors. Tel. 04-80229.

FOR SALE 3 *room apartment, French* Carmel, with telephone. Tel. 04-535655, after 4 p.m.

DO YOU want to live in Danya? 5-room flat IL350,000. Immediate occupancy. Kimtal Realtors, Tel. 04-80229.

HERZLIYA

HERZLIYA PITUAH, to let, long lease, on sea front, 5 room villa, separate dining room, heating, suitable for diplomats. $900 per month. "Moran," 03-932759.

BEST PART. Herzliya B, double storey, 3 bedrooms, lounge, large kitchen, separate *laundry, garden, telephone, heating, quiet* area near shops, school, etc., partly furnished, $320, long lease, fully furnished possible. Phone, 03-937386, between 8-9 a.m. or 6-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, Herzliya Pituah, 7 room cottage, IL690,000. Tel. 03-932616.

NETANYA

LONG TERM RENTALS — 1 room, IL250, Sderot Benyamin, IL350 Rehov Jabotinsky; 3 rooms, furnished, washing machine, IL650; 4 rooms, furnished, American appliances, IL850; 4 rooms, unfurnished sea view, IL750, Anglo-Saxon Real Estate, 7 Kikar Haatzmaut, *Netanya. Tel. 053-28290, 053-92496.*

SEASIDE AREA, 2 bedroom furnished apartment, almost new, good buy. IL175,000. Nobil-Greenberg. 2 Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 053-28735.

FOR SALE: Excellent 4 room apartment, elevator, IL220,000: Also large 3½ room apartment, new, IL170,000. Immediate or early possession. Richman & Richman, Maidan, 3 Shaar Hagai, Tel. 053-22651.

RAMAT GAN

FOR SALE, near Tel Hashomer, cottage, 3 storey, 6 rooms, heating, parking for 4 cars, almost finished. "El-Ron," Tel. 03-249164-5.

FOR SALE, a new apartment in Ramat Gan, 3½ rooms, lift, heating, quiet neighbourhood, Tel. 03-848970.

RAMAT HASHARON

NEVE MAGEN: For rent, semi-detached house, unfurnished, telephone, available now, IL800 monthly. Anglo-Saxon, Real Estate, 70 Sokolov, Tel. 03-474244.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT from everything you have seen today! For sale, private dream villa, on ½ dunam, luxurious, 5 stories, heating, extras, garden. Tel. 03-483205.

SAVYON

SAVYON SALES: rentals, villas, beautiful suburb. Anglo-Saxon, Rimon, Tel. 03-757281.

WE OFFER you wide range of villas for sale *and for rent in Savyon and surrounding area.* Savyon Property and Management Co.Ltd. Tel. 03-751540, 03-757191.

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IRAM 80, a prestige villa community planned to perfection in Raanana, Rehov Hatayssim. Available villas: 3-4 bedrooms, salon, double conveniences, large kitchen, garden, utility yard and many latest novelties. Mamram Managing, planning, development. 28 Rehov Pinkas, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-450270, 03-451319.

FOR RENT, luxurious furnished villa in Raanana. For serious persons only. No agents. Apply, 03-926367, between 7-10 p.m.

JEWELLERY

CASH IMMEDIATELY, Diamonds, old jewellery. Appraisals. Diamond Center, 32 Rehov Herzl, Netanya.

LESSONS

INTENSIVE audio-visual French course (private), Herzliya Pituah, Tel. 03-932262.

PURCHASE/SALE

SALE good typewriter, Latin characters. 45/B Mercaz Klita, Mevasseret-Zion.

ANTIQUES!!! We Buy antique furniture and other articles, in cash. Telephone, 03-31967, all day.

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WE BUY furniture, refrigerators, used, antiques, inheritances, and liquidations. Tel. 03-874765, 03-865404.

SEGAL BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, televisions, liquidation. Tel. 03-874267, 03-862856.

"KAROL THE BUYER," telephone, 03-984480, buys furniture, all kinds of household goods, men's, women's, and children's clothing. "Karol" buys all that you would like to sell. Telephone, 03-984480, from 7a.m.-9p.m., and we will come to your home, also on Shabbat.

FOR SALE, *household furniture.* Call, Sirlin, after 8:00 evenings only. 16, Rehov Hashiva, apartment 13, Netanya.

FOR SALE, passport to passport, Ford Cortina XL, 1973, and record player stereo. 1/21 Rehov Brenner, Herzliya, from 5 p.m.

AMOS BUYS, furniture, antiques, refrigerators, televisions, inheritances, liquidations. Tel. 03-867494.

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EXPRESS T.V. SERVICE repair all T.V. and stereo equipment, Herzliya B 13 Rehov Nordau Tel. 03-932233

ALUMINIUM FRAMES, installations, shutters, glass enclosed balconies. Tel. 03-228358, 03-224481.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANT, Joel Wechsler, painter-wallpaper installations, clean, reliable, reasonable. Tel. 03-753227.

END TO COCKROACHES, IL75. Tel. 03-827021, 4-6 p.m.

FURNITURE REPAIRS, panelling, fitted cupboards, removed, reassembled. Call, 03-907732.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXPERIENCED WOMAN needed for general office work 8.30 a.m.-1.00 p.m., 4.00-7.00 p.m. *previous experience essential.* English, Hebrew typing. Danish Interiors, Tel. 02-224395, 02-233952, Jerusalem.

GROILIDE INTERNATIONAL, 8 Tsitlin, Tel Aviv. Largest publishing house in the world, for professional literature, allows you high income, for doing challenging and interesting work in the field of marketing professional literature. Preference given to those with a command of the English *language,* who have a telephone and a car, any place in the country. Apply, Tel. 03-269550, or 03-260648.

WANTED, housekeeper, sleep-in, possibility also for foreign citizen, good conditions, high salary. Apply. Tel. 03-938286, afternoons.

EXPERIENCED INDEPENDENT SECRETARY. Mother tongue English, working knowledge of Hebrew an asset. For shorthand typing, office organizational work, as Personal Assistant to Director. Working hours negotiable. Write POB 4118, Jerusalem.

WANTED, female hairdresser, and student hairdresser, for salon "Colette" in Netanya. Tel. 053-91167.

WORK, Sandwich City, part-time, Tel. 03-222948.

REQUIRED experienced English Telex Operator, for work in shifts at the Government Press office, 9 Itamar Ben Avi, Tel Aviv. Apply. Tel. 03-258111, 03-258119.

WANTED: a) Independent shorthand secretary/typist in English. b) Typist, by the hour. Good conditions, for suitable persons. "Danel," 03-245541, 88 Gordon

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVE seeks position in Jerusalem, in advertising or Allied industry. Write: P.O.B. 4610, Haifa (No.52891).

VEHICLES

FOR SALE, Mercury Montego, 1969, 2 doors, automatic steering, power electric windows, radio, airconditioned, 39,365 miles. First hand. Tel. 03-744847.

VOLKSWAGEN MICROBUS, 1973, passport *sale or otherwise, good condition. Tel.* 03-766541.

OPPORTUNITY, VOLKSWAGEN tender, passport sale. Tel. 04-232620, evenings.

FIAT 128, 1973 model, passport to passport, good condition. Tel. 03-986241.

1974 MERCEDES 280. All equipped. Very low *mileage. Reasonable. 25% tax paid last* December. For information contact Mr. Norman Perlman, Accadia Hotel, Herzliya (Oct. 23-28) or 457 Deslauriers St., Montreal, Canada H4N 1W2. Tel. (514) 336-6240.

LOST AND FOUND

WHITE POODLE lost, Beit Hakerem area, immigrant child fretting. Reward 02-525840.

B-G Airport Flights

Please call Lod Airport Flight Information, 03-971461/2/3 (or 03-971333 for El Al flights only) for changes in times of Arrivals and Departures.

WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 132 from Teheran, 0025; Air France 197 from Hong Kong, Bangkok, *Bombay and Teheran, 0350; TWA 811 from* Bangkok and Bombay, 0415; TWA 880 from N.Y. and Athens, 1235; Olympic 301 from Athens, 1250; Alitalia 738 from Rome, 1325; El Al 004 from N.Y. 1420; TWA 810 from Boston, Paris and Rome, 1535; Air France 162 from Paris, 1550; El Al 348 from Zurich, 1620; KLM 525 from Amsterdam 1650; Sabena 201 from Brussels, 1725; Swissair 330 from Zurich, 1805; El Al 574 from Bucharest and Athens, 1905; El Al 334 from Brussels, 1950; El Al 446 from London, 2000; El Al 448 from Paris and Munich, 2125; El Al 444 from Marseille and Rome, 2135; BA 484 from London and Athens, 2145; Air France 130 from Paris and Nice, 2150.

DEPARTURES: Air France 197 to Paris, 0505; TWA 811 to Rome, Paris and Boston, 0530; El Al 241 to Paris, Montreal and N.Y. 0630; Swissair 331 to Zurich, 0700; El Al 347 to Zurich, 0720; Lufthansa 637 to Frankfurt, 0750; El Al 001 to N.Y. 0800; KLM 526 to Amsterdam, 0810; Austrian 712 to Vienna, 0825; El Al 447 to Munich and Paris, 0835; Air France 133 to Rome and Paris, 0850; El Al 445 to London, 0900; TWA 881 to Athens and N.Y. 0910; El Al 573 to Athens and Bucharest, 0920; BA 483 to London, 0925; El Al 333 to Brussels, 0945; El Al 443 to Rome and Marseille, 1040; Olympic 302 to Athens, 1335; Alitalia 739 to Rome, 1410; TWA 810 to Bombay and Bangkok, 1650; Air France 162 from Teheran, 1700; El Al 581 to Istanbul, 1845.

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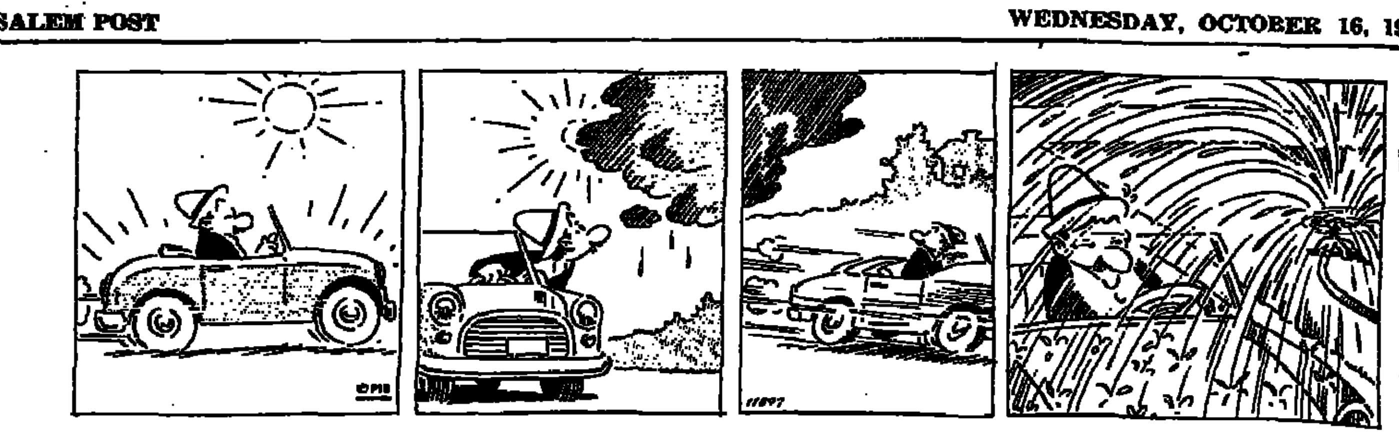

WHAT'S ON

Plant a Tree in Israel with your Own Hands: Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from *Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel* Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors Department; Keren Kayemet Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund); in Jerusalem — Rehov King George, corner Rehov Keren Kayemet. Tel. 35261, in Tel Aviv — 96 Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 234449.

Discover the city with Carta's new Tel Aviv Map. *At hotels and bookstores.*

JERUSALEM

A Stone in David's Tower. Sound and Light Show in Jerusalem. Every evening, except Friday, 8.45 p.m. in English. Additional show at 10 p.m. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat. in English; Sun., Thurs. in French. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel box office *(evenings). Please come warmly dressed.*

Hadassah Tours. 1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 19 and 27. 2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. IL8.40 ($2) per person towards transportation and refreshments. By reservation only: Tel. 416333.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Mount Scopus tours 11.30 a.m. from Truman Building. Further details: Tel. 35430.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 533822. 7.30 a.m.-dusk.

AT THE KHAN THEATRE *(opposite railway station).* A folklore evening for tourists, with Inbal dance group, every Wednesday at 9.00 p.m.

New Israeli Films: Latest Israeli Films screened weekdays at 12 noon at Keren Hayesod Hall, Jewish Agency Building; Jerusalem. Admission free.

TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv Museum 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech. New exhibition: **Graphic Halls** — Lesser Uri — drawings and prints. From Tues. October 15. — Photographic exhibition (gift of Hilton Hotel). **Zacks Hall** — Works by Jewish Artists, 17th and 18th century paintings — from the museum collections.

Meyerhoff Hall: Israeli art **Jagiom Hall** Impressionism. **Hall No. 3,** Surrealism, post-Cubism. **Haft Hall:** Kinetic art. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat. Exhibition, Schwebel. Paintings, drawings. Visiting hours in both buildings: Sun., Mon., — 10 p.m.-5 p.m., Tues. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.: 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 7 p.m.-11 p.m.

The Helena Rubinstein Art Library (new building) *Open:* Sun., Mon., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Tues. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. 4 p.m.-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Ha'arets Museum, Tel Aviv Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv: (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadman Numismatic Museum; (3) Exhibition at the Ceramic Museum; Sculpture in Clay By Gedula Ogen; (4) Museum of Science and Technology; (5) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (6) Alphabet Museum; (7) Nechushtan Pavilion; (8) Tel-Qasile Excavations: Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. 9 a.m.-4.00 p.m., Fri. 9.00 a.m.-1 p.m., Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m., entrance free on Saturdays.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 10 Rehov Mifratz Shlomo. Open as above.

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 27 Rehov Bialik. Open as above but closed Saturday.

Conducted Tours: Tel Aviv University: Free conducted tours in English, of RAMAT AVIV CAMPUS daily except Saturday. Assembly point at University — 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept.

MAGEN DAVID ADOM IN ISRAEL Headquarters — 60 Giborei Israel Street, Tel Aviv. Visitors — Please call 36222 between 8.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to arrange visits to our Central Blood Bank in Jaffa and for information regarding other Magen David Adom installations.

American Mizrachi Women's Organization 16, 18, Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106; Jerusalem 222646, 521608; Haifa 64523; Beersheba 3171.

. National Religious Women's Organization **Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Women** in Israel 166 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv; Tel. 03-788942, 03-440316. Jerusalem: Tel. 02-30620, 02-35282, Mondays, Wednesdays guided tours, through Neve Sara Herzog Complex, Bnei Brak.

ORT ISRAEL: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 762291-2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 233875; ORT Haifa, Tel. 668000, ORT Netanya, Tel. 22922.

Womens League for Israel 37 King George, Tel Aviv. Conducted tours of the Homes. Please call: Tel Aviv - 249189, Jerusalem - 39840, Haifa — 666177, Netanya — 23564.

Canadian Hadassah-Wizo Office, 116 Hayarkon. Tel. 227060, *8 a.m.-2 p.m.*

MOETZET HAPOALOT — PIONEER WOMEN, Courtesy Tours Sunday through Thursday mornings. By appointment only, Tel. 261111 ext. 484, Tel Aviv.

CAESAREA

KAYIT V'SHAYIT CAESAREA Guest House, private beach, self-service restaurant. Tel. 063-88161.

REHOVOT

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE Conducted tours, Sun. to Thurs. at 2.30 p.m. Fri. at 10.20 a.m., . starting from the lobby of the Charles Clore International House.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
4.00, 7.00, 9.00

ARNON: Some Like it Hot; **CHEN:** La Bonne Annee; **HABIRAH:** Scorpio; **JERUSALEM:** Charley Varrick; **EDEN:** Lepke; **EDISON:** The Secret Diary of Women Prisoners; **MITCHELL:** Charlie and a Half, 7.30, 9.30; **ORGIL:** La Grande Bazar; **ORION:** Brothers in Blood; **ORNA:** For Pete's Sake; **RON:** Paper Moon; **SEMADAR:** Women in Love.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: The Sting, 4.30, 7.10, 9.40; **BEN YEHUDA:** Mame, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **CINEMA ONE:** Sleeper, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **CINERAMA:** Charlie and a Half, 7.15, 9.30; **CHEN:** Paper Moon, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **DEKEL:** Blazing Saddles, 7.30, 9.30; **DRIVE IN:** The Wizard of Oz; Tales from the Crypt; **ESTHER:** The Exorcist, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **GAT:** American Graffiti, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **GORDON:** England Made Me, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **HOD:** Lepke, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; *LIMOR: The Exorcist,* 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **MAXIM:** My Darling Slave, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **MOGRABI:** For Pete's Sake, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **OPHIR:** Watch Out, We Are Mad, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **ORLY:** S.P.Y.S., 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **ORDAN:** The Godfather, 6.00, 9.00; **PARIS:** Desperate Character, 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30; **PEER:** The Marseille Contract, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **RAMAT AVIV:** Initiation (Lesson in Love), 7.15, 9.30, Tues. at 4.30, Tarzan in the Jungle. **STUDIO:** La Grande Bouffe, 4.30, 7.00, 9.30; **TCHELET:** La Planete Sauvage, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **TEL AVIV:** Seven-Up; **ZAFON:** Deux Hommes dans la Ville, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Watch out, we are Mad; **ARMON:** Slaughter's big Rip-Off; **ARZMON:** The Exorcist, 4.00, 6.45, 9.00; **BEIT ROTHSCHILD:** Sunday Bloody Sunday, Mon., Tues. Wed., 6.45, 9.00; High Noon, Sunday, 9.00; **RAK,** Thurs., 8.45; **CHEN:** The Sting, 4.00, 6.30, 9.00; **MORIAH:** Bob and Carell and Ted and Alice, 6.45 9.00; **MIRON** Heroine, 4.00, 6.45, 9.00; **ORAH:** Lepke; **ORDAN:** Mazal Tov; **ORION:** Karaten Beams and Fists; **ORLY:** Bananas, 6.45, 9.00; **PEER:** Charlie and a Half; **RON:** For Pete's Sake; **SHAVIT:** The Three Musketeers.

RAMAT GAN

ARMON: Avanti, 6.30, 9.00; **OASIS:** Carry on Abroad, 4.00, 7.15, 9.30; **ORDEA:** Le Grande Bazar, 4.00, 7.30, 9.30; **RAMA:** The Outfit, 7.15, 9.30; **HADAR:** Cahrlie and a Half, 7.30, 9.30; **RAMAT GAN:** Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid; **LILI:** Serpico, 4.00, 7.15, 9.30.

HERZLIYA

DAVID: Blume in Love, 7.15, 9.30; **TIFERET:** Serpico, 7.00, 9.15.

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM: Charlie and a Half, 4.00, 7.15, 9.30.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, 33676; Central, Salah Eddin, 282196.

TEL AVIV: Hanevi'im, 72 King George, 286740: Trufa, 217 Dizengoff, 223488. **HOLON:** Briut, 46 Krause. **BAT YAM:** Hoffmann, 4 Daniel. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, 151 Katznelson, 722271. **BNEI BRAK:** Shapira, 80 Rabbi Akiva. **RAMAT HASHARON:** Ramat Hasharon, 41 Ussishkin. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Haim, 911541. **NETANYA:** Trufa, 2 Herzl, 28666. **HAIFA:** Hamisrach, 87 Herzl, 663211. **BEERSHEBA:** Briut, 72 Herzl.

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS IN *JERUSALEM*

Bikur Holim (pediatrics). **Hadassah** (internal obstetrics, surgery, eyes).

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS IN TEL AVIV

Magen David Adom, Maze St. (internal). **Ichilov** (surgery).

For emergency first aid, dial 101, Magen David Adom.

"ERAN" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 69911.

ON THE AIR

HEBREW NEWS AND NEWSREELS

1st Programme: News: 8.00 a.m., 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 and midnight. *Newsreels:* 7.05 p.m.

2nd Programme: 6.05 a.m., 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, *10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00,* 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, midnight and 1.00 a.m. Newsreels: 7.05 a.m., 1.05 p.m.

Galei Zahal: News: 6.00 a.m., 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, midnight, 1.00 a.m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 Newsreels: 8.05 a.m. 12.05 and 5.05 p.m. and 12.05 a.m.

FIRST PROGRAMME
252, 522 and 221 M.

7.58 a.m. Opening 8.10 "Morning Concert" — Marcello: Introduction, Aria and Presto (I Musici); Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.5 (Richter); Schumann: Concert for Four Horns and Orchestra. 9.05 Mozart: *Symphony No.29; Mahler:* "Rueckert" Lieder (Fischer-Dieskau); Kodaly: Dances from Maroszek. 10.05 Dvorak: Overture "Carnaval" (Bernstein); Tchaikovsky: Symphony No.5 (Ozawa).

11.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 11.05 Ivrit La"am. 11.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 11.35 Song and Melody. 12.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 12.35 Yefim Bronfman plays Scarlatti: 3 Sonatas; Chopin: 3 Etudes, op. 10; Liszt: Paganini-Etude. 1.05 Midday Concert — Beethoven: Piano Concerto No.2 (Felicia Blumenthal); Elgar: "Sea Pictures" (Janet Baker-Barbirolli). 2.10 Mother and Child. 3.05 "Radiodea" — Improving your knowledge. 3.30 Guidance for Teachers. 3.50 Book Review. 4.10 A Moment of Hebrew. 4.11 On the music from the Middle Ages. 5.10 The Hampshire Youth Concert Band. 5.40 Quiz. 6.05 People and Figures. 6.30 "The World of an Adult." 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.05 "Today." 7.25 Light Music. 7.50 Bible Reading: Joshua, chaps. 17 and 18. 8.05 "Contrasts." 9.20 Cantorial Request Programme *10.05 "Eshnab." 11.05 "My Concert." 12.10 A* Moment of Poetry. 12.13 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457, 423, 249, 256 and 346 M.

5.58 a.m. Opening. 6.00 Religious Service. 6.10 Exercises. 6.20 Musical Clock. 6.55 Programme Announcements. 6.59 A Moment of Hebrew. 7.05 "This Morning." 7.25 Hebrew Songs. 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 Announcements. 8.15 "Good Morning." 8.55 Names and Events in the Headlines. 9.05 "Good Morning" (cont.) 10.05 "Here at Home." 11.40 Where to go and light music. 12.05 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 Hebrew Songs.

1.05 p.m. "At Midday." 2.10 This is Ehud Manor. 3.52 Names and Events in the Jewish *Scene. 4.10 A Moment of Hebrew. 4.11* "Songs from the Big Screen." 4.30 S. Rosen's Quiz. 4.35 Songs from the Big Screen (cont.) 5.10 "From Me Mani" — with Mani Peer. 6.05 Songs from Father's Home. 6.45 Today's Sport. 9.05 "I'm a New Oleh." 9.30 Jazz. 10.05 "Till Midnight in Haifa." 12.05 "A Night of Stars." 1.05 Close Down.

FIFTH PROGRAMME

6.58 Opening. 7.00 News. 7.05 Song and Melody. 8.00 News. 8.05 Song and Melody.

ISRAEL TELEVISION SERVICE

5.00 News. 5.32 "The Partridge Famil[y]" 6.00 Cartoons. 8.00 Nanny and [the] Professor. 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 "They S[hall] Have Music." — film. 10.40 News.

Educational: 8.15 Maths 5. 9.05 *Literat[ure]* 2-5. 9.25 English 5. 10.00 English 9. 1[...] English 7. 11.05 Biology 9. 11.25 Englis[h] 12.00 Technical Drawing 9. 12[...] Geometry 6. 12.40 Stories. 1[...] Science/Physics 7. 1.25 Literature [...] 4.00 For Kindergarteners. 4.10 Scienc[e] 7. 4.32 Technical Drawing. 4.47 Histo[ry] *Arabic:* 6.30 News. 6.32 Spec[ial] Programme for the Ramadan. [...] "Visiting Card." 7.26 Program[me] review. 7.30 News.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
757, 423, 256, 249, 355 and 349.5 M.

7.00 p.m. News in easy Hebrew. Georgian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian 8.45 Russian. Close Down.

ENGLISH NEWS AND PROGRAMM[ES]

7.00 a.m. (4th programme and short wa[ves]) 10.00 a.m. (4th programme);
1.30-2.00 p.m. (4th programme and waves);
5.00 (5th programme);
8.30-8.45 p.m. (4th programme);
10.00-10.45 p.m. (short waves).

FRENCH NEWS AND PROGRAMM[ES]

7.15 a.m. (4th programme and short wa[ves]) 11.00 a.m. (4th programme);
2.00-2.30 p.m. (4th programme and waves); 6.00 p.m. (4th programme);
8.45-9.00 p.m. (4th programme);
12.00-1.00 a.m. (short waves).

4th Programme — 407, 455 and 292 M.
3rd Programme (short waves) — 15, 1[...] 31, 33, 41 and 49 M.

GALEI ZAHAL

5.58 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6.05 Mo[rning] tunes. 7.55 Programme trailer. 8.05 Z[ahal] Newsreel. 9.05 Requests.

9.55 "Pocket Torch." 10.05 Requests. With Uri Sela. 11.05 Warm and Tas[ty] Regards. 11.55 "My Scoop." 12.05 Z[ahal] Newsreel. 12.25 "Midday Star." 12.50 Wins and Who Loses." 1.05 Nathan [...] man's Songs.

2.05 p.m. "Two till Four" — with [...] Timor. 4.05 Hit Parade. 5.05 Zahal's [News]reel. *5.40 Tunes for everybody — gree[...]* 5.55 Programme Trailer. 6.05 "Army [...] Conference." 7.05 By Request. 8.05 W[...] Concert. 9.05 "Personal Questions." "Good Night from Jerusalem." 11.53 night Talk. 12.05 Zahal's Diary. 12.30 [...] Birds. 2.00 Light Music. 3.00-6.00 Tunes [...] night.

The Israel National Oper[a]

T.A. 16.10 RIGOLETTO By Verdi
T.A. 19.10 COUNTESS MARIZA
T.A. 21.10 LA TRAVIATA

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

1 Headman (5)
6 Piece of paper (5)
9 Innocence (7)
10 Pressed (5)
11 Come in (5)
12 Hobbies (5)
13 Blocked up (7)
15 Wager (3)
17 Depend (4)
18 Give (6)
19 Once more (5)
20 Wild (6)
22 Hen-house (4)
24 Take legal action (3)
25 Souvenir (7)
26 Two-footed animal (5)
27 Gloss (5)
28 Passenger ship (5)
29 Gets out (7)
30 Vessel (5)
31 Birds (5)

DOWN

2 Obstacle (6)
3 Vigour (6)
4 Craze (3)
5 Shun (5)
6 Relative (7)
7 Fowls (4)
8 Small hole (6)
12 Shelf (5)
13 Go over (5)
14 Mediterranean tree (5)
15 Stick (5)
16 Speed (5)
18 Plunged (5)
19 Versus (7)
21 Writer (6)
22 Cherry-red (6)
23 Aquatic animals (6)
25 Award (5)
26 Meat (4)
28 Limb (3)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

1 Nautical piper (5)
6 Hundreds of dollars? (5)
9 Stay and drink wine (7)
10 Go and break trust (5)
11 Cake layer (5)
12 Middling meal? (5)
13 Sailor, a friend to many (7)
15 Intimate name (3)
17 Were reformed in jug (4)
18 Make up (6)
19 Vital pump (5)
20 Stand and prod it around (6)
22 Without going anywhere, he gets about (4)
24 Caught in possession? (3)
25 Daubed with the same red mixture (7)
26 Mum's head of the Cosa Nostra! (5)
27 It's playfully removed (5)
28 A last edition of a book (5)
29 True, it may be nicer in the south-east (7)
30 Musicians' "go slow" (5)
31 She sounds a bit rude (5)

DOWN

2 But he could be an in-law (6)
3 He takes too much interest in his business (6)
4 Screwy type (3)
5 Talk gushingly (5)
6 Game little chirper (7)
7 Make pictures from scratch? (4)
8 Courtly game (6)
12 Cried down? (5)
13 In Ireland, get me a new hat (5)
14 Far from ardent (5)
15 Gert and I disturb the cat (5)
16 Measured out by a railwayman? (5)
18 Drink one in play (5)
19 He gives the house a sense of proportion (7)
21 Shiftily take Vera in a gully (6)
22 Stopper *round* the neck? (6)
23 Warder's pay (6)
25 Because you can genuinely rely on it? (5)
26 The majority of thermostats (4)
28 Little gallery-ite? (3)

Monday's Easy solution

ACROSS.—3, Grasp. 8, Cower. 10, Testy. 11, Rat. 12, Mourn. 13, Yashmak. 15, Acorn. 18, Eat. 19, Siesta. 21, Artisan. 22, Raps. 23, Here. 24, Meddler. 26, Goatee. 29, Lie. 31, Split. 32, Peddled. 34, Tenor. 35, Pop. 36, Cello. 37, Bugle. 38, Erred.
DOWN.—1, Coral. 2, Tethers. 4, Rook. 5, Strain. 6, Pence. 7, Start. 9, Was. 12, Matinee. 14, Mat. 16, Osler. 17, Naked. 19, Saddler. 20, Brags. 21, Appal. 23, Heedful. 24, Meteor. 25, Lid. 27, Opted. 28, Title. 30, Reply. 32, Pose. 33, Log.

Monday's Cryptic solution

ACROSS.—3, Plots. 8, W-ale-S. 10, Radio. 11, Sea (Fever). 12, Can-Al. 13, Start up. 15, L-lama. 18, Top. 19, Peyton (Place). 21, Gent-I-le. 22, Lien. 23, Taps. 24, Red Star. 26, P-rice-s. 29, Tax. 31, She-af. 32, Menials. 34, Purer. 35, Cut. 36, An-Des. 37, Baker. 38, Re-mus.
DOWN.—1, Paste. 2, Hearten. 4, Leap. 5, Tralee. 6, S-ally-y. 7, NI-MM-O. 9, Lea. 12, Cup ties. 14, Tan. 16, Attar. 17, An-I-se. 19, Plaster. 20, Slips. 21, Genie. 23, Taxi-cab. 24, Re-fuse. 25, Tan. 27, Rhine (ceros). 28, Cape-R. 30, Al-ter. 32, Men-U. 33, A-U.K.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON FRIDAY

ESS & FINANCE

VIV STOCKS

NATAD $ DROPS

rusalem Post Reporter
V. — The Natad dollar y two points yesterday to IL4.74 after $287,000 was nd only $229,000 picked Natad dollar, which rose a few days ago on the a devaluation rumour, is as the rumours have own a bit.)
nked bonds were firm. The was IL9,037,800.
continued to climb, but fi- circles think this climb, continuing for the second day, is more incidental than reflecting a new trend.

The turnover in stocks was IL893,500. Of this, IL876,300 was in the variables. Bank Leumi gained 0.5 to 213 (51,000); Arieh gained two to 265 (26,000); ILDC Bearer gained 1.5 to 121 (14,000); Hadera gained two to 343 (19,000); Wolfson-Clore-Mayer gained 1.5 to 80.5 (41,000); and Discount investment gained four to 150.5 (20,000).

The general index of share prices rose by 0.42 per cent yesterday to stand at 244.97.

		15.10.74	14.10.74
RES			
O THE			
a Junior	r	255	—
Corp. A	r	136	—
Corp. B	r	154	—
e the			
EX			
& Interest)			
Index 110.1	b	340.5	—
2, Series 41	b	135.6	—
9, Series 41	b	106	—
IAL BANKS			
OLDING			
ES			
ahvut	r	179	179
	r	273	272
holding	r	178	177.5
	r	270.5	270.5
nk "A"	r	406	410
ahi Bank	b	156	156
alim—10%	b	270	270
—"A"	r	213	212.5
E BANKS			
age Bank	b	224.5	223.5
tg. & Inv.	b	139	136
n	b	261	261
tg. Bank	b	234	230.5
ortg. Bank	b	158	154
	b	195	193
	b	193	189
ZED			
L			
IONS			
Bank 8%	r	63	62
surance	b	223	223
	b	234	230
IAL			
& UTILITIES			
se	b	71	70.5
	r	123	134.5
e—IL10	r	146	144
ric Corp.	r	94	95
& Supply	r	140	140
ILDING			
MENT			
US			
	r	148.5	150
IL10	r	218	223
Dev.	b	121	119.5

Solel Boneh—10%	b	116	118
Property & Build.	r	198.5	194.5
Isras	b	128	126.5
Mehadrin	r	160	159.5
I.C.P. Isr. Citrus	b	88	88
Anglo-Isr. Investor	b	172.5	172.5
Neot Aviv	r	77	79.5
Pri Or Ltd.	r	142	141.5
Rassco—8%	r	79	78
Rassco—O.	r	57	57.5
INDUSTRIAL			
Alliance—B	r	478	479
Elco—2.5	b	96	96
Electra—5	r	164	163
"Argaman"—8%	b	297	292
"Ata"—C	r	104	102
Dubek	b	330	321
Elect. Wire & Cable	b	164	132
Teva	b	1110	1080
Chem. & Phophates	r	94	94
Lewin Epstein	b	56.5	56.5
Moller Textile	r	159	160
Phonecia—8%	b	72	78.5
Paper Mills	r	242	241
Assis "B"	r	191	185
Nechustan	b	485	485
Shemen—8%	b	104	104
"Tsal" Plywood	b	130	132.5
Elite (A)		240	340
INVESTMENT & HOLDING COMPANIES			
Elgar	b	74	74
Ellern	b	134.5	128.5
Israel Central Trade	r	169	170
Bank Hapoalim	b	282	382
Pas	b	82	82
Wolfson IL10	b	80.5	79
Ampa	r	102	102
Discount Bank	b	150.5	146.5
United Mizrahi	b	109	109
Bank Leumi	r	152	150
Piryon Investment	r	168.5	169
Hassuta-For. Trade	r	88.5	88
Export Bank	b	60	58.5
Clal Investment	r	200	200
Clal Industries	r	137	136
FUEL & OIL			
Naphta OTC	r	85.5	85.5
Lapidoth OTC	r	180	168

b-bearer; r-registered
B-buyers only; S-sellers only
Reported by the
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

STREET — Closing Tuesday, October 15, 1974

Profit-taking session

ORK (AP). — Profit-taking ed the stock market's rally ast six sessions yesterday, prices sharply lower in a interrupted for 36 minutes of computer trouble at the k Stock Exchange.

held a lead of about two ver gainers on the Exchange. was fairly active.

ow Jones index of 30 indus- ost about 10 points in the oing, and then gained most of that ground back again at midday. But analysts noted that the advance lacked real force and the afternoon was given over to another round of selling by traders cashing in on profits.

The equipment trouble which interrupted trading from 11.46 a.m. to 12.22 p.m. was the second such incident this year. On April 10, computer problems forced a 26-minute halt in activity.

The Dow Jones closed 15.10 lower, at 658.40.

Capucci confession

(continued from Page 2)

ransmit arms through me.
ly 25, I returned in my car, 201, from Beirut to Jerusa- Rosh Hanikra. I drove the self all the time and parked de my house. On August 8, t about 08.00 hours, I was my Mercedes car, No. 83-201. e was Abuna Butrus, who sleeps at my house and also with me. When I had driven y house as far as the Beit road, my car was stopped e. They told me that they to search my car and that pected there was hashish in asked me to accompany the police station and we the police station in the Compound in Jerusalem. olice searched my car, No. nd upon searching it found d sabotage material in it hey took out of the doors, derneath the seats and from ne compartment in the front ar. They took out the arms resence and afterwards pho- d me with the arms and material and also beside When the police stopped me road near Beit Hanina, I may way to my office at ate.

h to add that at my last with Abu Firas he promised is was the last time. He y his children, by the Koran God that this was the last at he sent arms to Israel me, arms destined for the n.

h to add that when I was eld at the police station on 8, 1974, I met with a man Menahem, a member of the Service. He told me that eorge contacted me I should n appointment with him for ours the next day. About ours on August 9, 1974, a ntacted me at my office who d himself as George. I told er the phone that I would ith him at 10.00 hours the ay or, more exactly, that he ring me up at 10.00 hours: is what had been agreed be- me and Menahem. At 10.00 the next day, I received a call at my office. I said, "Who lking?" and the caller said. e." I told him to come to use in Beit Hanina. On the day, August 10, 1974, I meet Menahem on the Jerusalem- viv road. He gave me two es, saying that no harm befall even if the material contained was used, because tention was to follow George place to which he would take o suitcases.

I agreed to everything Menahem told me. I put the two suitcases in my car and drove to a church in Jerusalem to pray. When George contacted me the last time on Saturday, August 10, 1974, I had arranged a meeting with him for 19.45 hours at my house in Beit Hanina. After the prayer, I returned to my office. At 19.30 hours I was already at home, and about 19.50 hours George arrived at my house. He asked me where the car was, and I said, "When after my arrival in Jerusalem from Beirut I realized that your coming to me was delayed, I deemed it right to unload the arms from the car and place them in two suitcases." I gave George the two suitcases I had received from Menahem and he took them and left. I did not leave the house and did not see in what car George arrived at my house or took away the suitcases. At 21.00 hours on the same day, I rang up Menahem and told him that I had delivered the two suitcases to George. Menahem said, "All right, O.K.".

When George was with me at my house that day and took the two suitcases, he asked whether he might contact me and on what day, and I said in two days, on Monday. About 09.30 hours on Monday, George rang me up at the office and said that when I came to Beirut and met with Abu Firas I should tell him that George wanted 1,500 Jordanian dinars for the purchase of a car. I said "O.K.". George asked me when he should contact me again. I told him to contact me on Friday of the same week, at 10.00 hours. I then immediately contacted Menahem and informed him accordingly. Menahem said, "All right."

I still wish to say that when I was last in Beirut Abu Firas gave me the code name "Al-Haj." The password between me and George, when the latter contacted me, was to be "You forgot the lighter at my house." George would say this and I would then know that he was George who had been sent by Abu Firas from Beirut to take the car and unload from it the arms Abu Firas had put into it in Beirut.

Description of the man called George: about thirty years old, height 160cm., full build, long brown hair, brown eyes, thick black moustache. He wore a shirt and trousers — I do not remember the colour.

I have told the whole truth as to what happened to me in connection with the transfer of arms from Beirut to Jerusalem. If I had not been under pressure from Abu Firas, I would not have been willing to do all that I have done. The truth is that I am sorry for everything I have done and hope that there will be peace between Arabs and Jews.

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Tuesday's Rates
T RATES:

ar	2.3350/60	per £
	2.5745/55	per $
is Fr.	2.9040/70	per $
	669.00/669	per $
ian Fr.	38.62/68	per $
ch Fl.	2.6530/55	per $
	298.80/299.60	per $
ch Fr.	4.72	per $

price: $155
WARD RATES:

	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
	2.3286/311	2.3173/85	2.2940/57
$	2.5715/35	2.5640/60	2.5565/90
Fr./$	2.8970/015	2.8915/65	2.8845/905

Mifal Hapayis
Draw
Tomorrow
at 7 p.m.
מפעל הפיס

The terrible price of progress

Polluted streams, dirty beaches, unpotable water, indiscriminate commercial and residential development. This is the cost of 26 years of growth, according to a report on the state of Israel's environment.

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks and water, of fountains and wells springing forth in valleys and hills..." (Deuteronomy 8.7)

This was the promise of the Almighty to the Jewish People — a promise that was kept. It is a good land, rich in water resources, fertile soil, clean air, and sparkling beaches. But what is becoming of it? What are the people doing to that land?

According to a report made by Dr. Uri Marinov, director of the Israel Environment Protection Service, founded in 1973: "Most of Israel's seasonal streams, especially those in the coastal strip, have been polluted by sewage water... Hundreds of kilometres of river-beds carry untreated or partially treated waste water from cities and towns, causing the pollution of ground water, odours, and the breeding of mosquitoes. Industrial wastes also pollute the water... The maximum concentration of nitrates permitted in drinking water is 45 milligrams per litre. In 1970 the average nitrate concentration in drinking water was 34 milligrams. If this concentration continues to rise at the present rate, the ground water (amounting to two-thirds of the country's total supply) would, by the 1980s, exceed the recommended nitrate level... The increased level of certain air pollutants has exceeded the recommended limits.... In the Tel Aviv area alone 100,000 cubic metres of wastes are poured into the sea every day. Several bathing beaches do not meet health regulations..."

Unbridled

Israel has seen great development during its 26 years of existence. Its Gross National Product has increased by an average of 11 per cent each year. Its population has increased five-fold and its cities have multiplied.

But a terrible price has been paid for this progress. Two environmental experts, Drs. Richard Gabriel and Sylvan Cohen, point out the danger: "Unbridled development must also be considered a threat to Israel's survival. Very simply put, a country with polluted air and water, a country whose natural resources are being indiscriminately developed, a country where economic growth is unrestrained, a country where urbanization, with all its implications, is uncontrolled — is a country adopting a policy which will inevitably have serious consequences for the future. Development must indeed occur given the international situation and the particularly unique needs of this emerging nation. But it should occur, as much as possible, within the framework of orderly and logical progression."

But is it? Marinov says: "Governmental handling of environmental problems in Israel is disorganized. Sometimes a problem is dealt with on the personal initiative of an individual official. On other occasions a particular Ministry will be pressed by public opinion into taking action. It has been a long time since there was a serious discussion on the subject at a Cabinet meeting or within a governmental organization... Very often laws are not properly enforced. On occasion planners have not selected a suitable site for a plant or failed to instal a waste disposal system for it. Local authorities have sometimes been compelled to erect a power-station on a site which, although unsuitable environmentally, allowed rapid construction. Mistakes have resulted from lack of knowledge. Often there is great pressure; much has to be done and the planning authorities lag behind."

"Haphazard urbanization," emphasize Gabriel and Cohen, "inevitably results in situations where residential developments are frequently constructed without regard to quality, proper space allocation or aesthetic considerations; where commercial developments such as apartments, hotels and business areas are constructed indiscriminately and without concern for the preservation of historical sites, scenic beauty, topography or residential neighbourhoods; where road systems are indiscriminately superimposed upon the environment, where parks are unmercifully condensed, where schools and other public facilities are circumscribed by apartments and commercial complexes; and where the governments administering such areas are highly factionalized and intensely politicized."

There is little central planning. "One can note the absence of local master plans to guide the development of Israeli cities, although such plans have been in the discussion stage for years," say the two experts. "Tel Aviv has no effective master plan; Haifa's growth is essentially guided by a 1952 outline scheme; Jerusalem has yet to adopt a new plan and is following one drawn up in 1959, when the city was divided and the social and economic conditions varied significantly from those which exist today... The combination of no effective local master plans and an archaic building law has meant that urban development has occurred without significant constraints despite the existence of the 1965 Planning and Building Law."

Unprepared

What is the reason for the absence of interest in how the country is developing environmentally? Gabriel and Cohen have some acute observations: "The concept of local government in the American sense has never played an important part in Israel's history, and as a consequence the country has been unsympathetic to the problems associated with urbanism and unprepared for the effects such urbanization has had upon the environment."

Gabriel and Cohen trace the lack of concern to the founding fathers, who emphasized the importance of "getting things done," no matter what the cost in terms of damage to the environment, and also to the immigrants who arrived after the State was established. East European Jews come from countries where the local and national governments (not to mention the people) were hostile to them. They therefore showed little interest in improving the environment in which they lived. "They exhibited an unwillingness to participate in or challenge government by civic involvement" in Europe, and transferred this disinterest to Israel when they arrived. This attitude was reinforced by the large aliya from Asia and North Africa, whose Jews had no experience in any aspect of participatory democracy.

The chief culprit, however, is the electoral system here. The lack of constituency elections for Knesset or municipal councils means there is no responsibility on the part of Knesset or Council members for any particular area. As a result, note Gabriel and Cohen, "there is the further alienation of the concept of civic participation. The tradition of civic participation through interest groups, so powerful in the American experience, is hardly developed in Israel, nor is public opinion treated with the traditional sensitivity to the *vox populi*." The two experts recommend "improved administrative techniques and increased participatory democracy" to remedy this negative popular attitude.

Is anything being done? Belatedly, yes. The Government sluggishly stirred itself in 1973 to create the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) to try to bring some order out of chaos: at least twenty different bodies were then dealing (ineffectively) with the problem. Even today, note Gabriel and Cohen, there is still an administrative maze. The EPS, which comes under the Prime Minister's Office, is charged with advising the various ministries, preparing plans, collecting information and data, preparing educational programmes, and co-ordinating the work of the different bodies dealing with the problem. During the past year the EPS has allocated $250,000 for environmental research. Six hundred research projects on environmental quality are being carried out in institutions of higher learning.

The problem has now become a race against time. Once wells go salty, rivers die, unplanned urban developments are built, roads, schools and factories are completed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to undo the damage. We are in danger of becoming "a land that consumes its inhabitants." *E.W.*

BRIDGE

Loud and clear

By GEORGE E. LEVINREW

BY YOUR BIDDING, by your playing, you transmit a message. How important it is for your partner to read it. Today's deal, reported by Victor Mollo in the American Contract Bridge League Bulletin has an exploit by Nicola Gardener, Great Britain's youngest Life Member.

NORTH
♠ 10 2
♡ A K 4 3
◇ A 5 3 2
♣ 9 8 7

WEST (D)
♠ A 3
♡ 9 8 7 6 5 2
◇ 10 9 8
♣ Q 2

EAST
♠ 7 6 5
♡ —
◇ K 7 6
♣ K J 10 6 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 9 8 4
♡ Q J 10
◇ Q J 4
♣ A

After two passes it was East's turn to bid. So she pre-empted with 3 ♣. South bid 3 ♠ and North carried this to 4 ♠. Now East was primed to send a message, and 4 ♠ *doubled* was the final contract.

Having opened with a weak unbalanced hand East could not conceivably have a "legitimate" double. A hand that pre-empts is likely to have a singleton or a void. Therefore the double meant: "Dear partner, find my void."

And West got the message. It was a choice between diamonds and hearts. Since hearts were longer this was most likely the suit to lead. So a ♡ was led. East trumped, and when West got in with the ♠ Ace, another ♡ was led for East to trump. Ultimately East also had to win the ◇ K, setting the otherwise unbeatable contract.

It is so satisfactory when you read your partner "loud and clear."

NATIONAL TEAM WINS CUP

This past weekend our national bridge team — in active training for the European Bridge Championships which open at the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya on November 2 — won the Aba Khoushi Cup tournament for teams of four. At this contest, in effect the grand opening of the winter season, 36 teams participated in intensive play for two days. There were 15½ teams from Haifa, 10 from Tel Aviv, four from Netanya, two from Jerusalem, 1½ from Tivon, one from Savyon, and both our Open National team and our Ladies team.

There were seven rounds of 12 boards each. The tournament was run with the Swiss movement, wherein winners played against winners and losers against losers. One honoured participant was Mrs. Karin Eriksson, an international grand master from Sweden, who for the past three years has been spending her winters in Israel. The tournament was most ably directed by Zvi Ben Tovim.

The maximum possible score was 140. The winners:

1. Our National Team: Lev-Romik, Frydrich-Shaufel, Schwartz with Kunin the non-playing captain. Score 108 or 77 per cent.
2. Haifa team: Glaubach-Birman, Balalia-Azriel, Prof. Rozeanu—Dr. Rand. This team also included international stars. Score 99 or 70 per cent.
3. Tel Aviv team: Ellenberg-Dr. Josman, Hochzeit-Levit. Also international stars. Score 97 or 69 per cent.
4. Haifa: Libster, Libster, Amit, Amir, Nisser. Score: 94 or 67 per cent.

MUSIC REVIEW

Good soloists and mediocre conductors

AT THEIR OPENING concert season the Holon Chamber Orchestra and pianist Arye Vardy played three concertos — by Bach (F Minor), Haydn (D Minor) and Mozart (A Major K. 414) (Holon, Beit Yad Lebanim, October 12).

As seems to be the fashion today, Vardy both played and conducted. It is difficult to understand why excellent soloists want to become mediocre conductors. And Vardy is no exception. He lacks even the most fundamental requirements of conducting technique. If this concert nevertheless was a success, it was despite the conducting. Vardy is such a first-class musician and excellent pianist.

Overcoming an initial nervousness, he created a marvellous feeling of continuous motion in the first movement of the Bach, at the same time giving it a fascinating idiomatic shading. Even more impressive was the second movement, where the long monodic melody was spun out with great inventiveness.

In the Haydn concerto, a light and musically unpretentious work, Vardy produced a crisp tone and sharp rhythms, yet never neglected the playful and folksy element so characteristic of the concerto.

The Mozart was the most pretentious of the three concertos and, it seems, the one in which Vardy's additional duties most harmed his performance at the keyboard. Although it was not a bad performance, it was undoubtedly poorer than could be expected. It must be sincerely hoped that Vardy will not be tempted to continue this method of "widening his musical activity" — which actually harms him as pianist. *BENJAMIN BAR-AM*

Disappointing organ music

VALERY MAISKY's "Hour of J.S. Bach's Organ Music" (Tel Aviv, Museum, Oct. 8) proved a most disappointing event. Apart from Maisky's inability to musically convey anything monumental, solemn, or elevating, basic shortcomings marred most of the pieces. Maisky lacks a sense of rhythm, constant changes of tempi and unevenness in the execution of melodic and rhythmic figuration and ornaments dissected the texture into unrelated fragments. Moreover, Maisky often curbed his own forward movement. The result was a constant interruption in the flow of the music.

In the Choral Partita in C minor these shortcomings were particularly evident. What emphasized the lack of continuity even more were the many caesuras caused by passing from one register of manual to the other. Even technically Maisky cannot claim to be in good shape, and stumbled even over relatively easy passages.

The most disappointing of all the pieces was the Toccata and Fugue in D Minor. It was technically faulty and dragged, and the feeling of forward surge, a mounting momentum toward the climax was missing. *B. B.-A.*

Perfect cooperation

GIAN PIETRO MALIPIERO'S "Vivaldiana," performed at the Haifa Symphony Orchestra's "Special Concert" (Haifa Auditorium, October 12) is not among his most interesting works. It has a mixture of folkloristic and more modern themes, some of them really charming, but for the most part the music evokes more respect then loving interest.

Soloists Avigdor Zamir (violin) and Gideon Lachan (oboe) deserve high praise for their interpretation of the Bach Concerto for Violin and Oboe. There was perfect cooperation, technically and spiritually, between both soloists and the orchestra, although the violinist's mellow tone had to fight against the oboe's stronger and more brilliant sound.

The Tchaikovsky was the least satisfying item of the evening. Mr. Friedman, known as a musician of good taste, gave the brass section too much strength, in the already noisy music. *G.W.B.*

IMMIGRANTS' EVENING

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE'S concert at the Tel Aviv Museum (Oct. 5) was devoted exclusively to new immigrants from the Soviet Union. It also gave us an opportunity to see in action conductor Shmuel Friedman, known mostly from his performances with the Haifa Symphony Orchestra.

The first item, Haydn's Symphony No. 83, fared rather well. The Symphony was given a lively, well-shaped and authoritative reading.

The Symphony was followed by two solo performances: a virtuoso interpretation of Ravel's "Tzigane," by violinist Boris Belkin, and an absorbing performance of four Tchaikovsky songs by bass Isser Bushkin. "Tzigane" is of course no vehicle to test a violinist's musical qualities, but as far as one could ascertain from the performance, Belkin seems a sincerely involved artist, able to drive his message home with determination.

The accompaniment to both "Tzigane" and the songs fared miserably. Details in "Tzigane" were ragged, and in the songs the violins were incredibly out of tune. After two concerts this season, one must be seriously worried about the present condition of the "Ensemble."

A permanent conductor *in residence* is needed, who could shape the musicians into a decent-sounding group.

Mr. Friedman was lucky to be able to conclude his programme with the Tchaikovsky Serenade for Strings, a work he undoubtedly loves. But even in this piece and despite the wealth of musicality Friedman gave us, there was no beauty of sound. *B. B.-A.*

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Editor: Lea Ben Dor

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LA BELLE FRANCE

MONDAY NIGHT'S vote at the UN Assembly to permit Yasser Arafat's terrorists to represent the "Palestinian people" came as no surprise. Since the UN has been doubled by the admission of a large number of small, newly established "third world" states which each have equal votes with the veteran powers it has inevitably turned into a third-world forum.

The island state of Grenada in the West Indies (pop: 104,000) has as much say there as the Soviet Union, which at least has satellite states whose votes it controls, or the US, which does not even have satellites.

How many of the 104 states that voted for the PLO are aware that Arafat seeks to liquidate Israel? How many are aware of the fact that Israel is not another "colonial state," a hand stretched out by a rich western state in the last century to make it richer still?

It is a reasonable instinct for the emerging states to band together whether the issue concerns them directly or not, and perhaps even without studying the issues involved with much care. It is quite a different matter for a sophisticated national body such as France to put itself in the same class, to add a small, disingenuous cry to the loud, justified wailing of the have-not states.

France's Foreign Minister, Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, has recently held talks with Yasser Arafat and should therefore have a clear idea of the latter's plans — a good reason not to vote to invite him to the Assembly in an official capacity. Within the past few weeks France's ambassador to The Hague was held hostage by a Japanese group of terrorists closely linked with Arafat. And it must be known to him that it was Arafat personally who gave orders to kill the U.S. and Belgian ambassadors in the Sudan in an earlier terrorist attack. For a while it was held by the previous French government that safety for Air France planes and for Paris, at least, could be bought by judicious contributions to "Arab refugee causes"; it proved to be an illusion. Is this the way France would like to see the Palestinians ruled?

Most people will read the French vote for Arafat and murder and the hope of the destruction of Israel as an attempt to assure French oil supplies in the coming years. Yet the most abject pro-Arab statements did not help European states in the oil crisis last winter and most of the Nine have learnt this lesson. France, which likes to see itself as the political leader of the Common Market, was followed at the Assembly only by *Italy and Ireland*, which can be seen as something of a defeat, and a victory for the American view that the oil-states must be confronted. The Arab oil countries might not have been easily united except by the temptations of anti-Israel pressure after the October War, but their concern now is the power money gives. No amount of anti-Israel posturing will buy them off for any length of time, and there is no knowing what their next political demand might not be.

Mr. Sauvagnargues is to pay an official visit to Israel at the end of the month, as evidence of a thaw in Franco-Israel relations. The value and importance of such a gesture is not underestimated here: it takes more than seven years of anti-Israel policy and an anti-Israel vote at the UN Assembly to diminish the greatness of France. But a change in tone is not enough. There must be some change in attitude as well.

Waiting for the Pan-Arab summit

MIDDLE EAST SCENE by ANAN SAFADI

THE MAIN RESULT of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's latest Middle East tour seems so far to be the consensus among all parties concerned that future policies hinge on the pan-Arab conference scheduled for October 26.

There is no doubt that during his "aerial reconnaissance" which he wound up in Morocco yesterday, Dr. Kissinger did achieve, in his own words, "some progress" towards maintaining the Middle East political momentum which he generated after last October's bitter Israel-Arab conflict. This progress revolved round cooling the brewing *tension in the* area and re-orientating the major parties in the Middle East conflict in the direction of political dialogue.

Kissinger's emphasis on "positive indications" is believed to have been prompted by Israel's reiteration of her willingness to pursue peace settlements with its neighbours in every possible form and forum. A further *positive contribution* is thought to have been the preliminary approval given by Egypt and Syria to the extension of the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping forces on their frontiers for another six months to facilitate political negotiations.

The U.S. Secretary of State, however, did not appear optimistic about any concrete developments beyond the "positive indications" until after the Arab summit in Rabat.

The implication seems to be that both Dr. Kissinger and the Israeli authorities feel that they have come to the end of the road which began with the disengagement agreements on the Suez and the Golan fronts. Political negotiations with the neighbouring states do not appear feasible unless the green light is given by the 20-nation Arab summit.

The Arab community in general, which has gone to the aid of the neighbouring countries in their past four wars with Israel, maintains that the conflict is not Israeli-Egyptian, nor Israeli-Syrian, nor Israeli-Jordanian. It views it as an overall Arab-Israeli confrontation "the core of which is Palestine" — namely the emergence of Israel as a sovereign state.

Thus the Arab summit is seen as having been commissioned by its member states to deal with two major issues. The first issue is whether to legitimize political negotiations between Egypt, Syria and Jordan with Israel. This would give the signal to proceed towards the recognition of Israel as a sovereign state and eventually initiate a process leading to the termination of Arab belligerency towards the Jewish State. The second issue is to determine the role of the terrorist-controlled Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which, while claiming "sole" representation of the Palestinian people, challenges the very existence of Israel.

The charters to be adopted by the Arab summit may lead to guidelines for the future path of action to be taken by Egypt and Syria. At the same time they would dot the i's in the controversy between Jordan and the PLO over the Palestinian representation issue in general and that of the West Bank in particular. In fact, it should be remembered that it was the Jordan-PLO conflict which led to the adjournment of the Arab summit, which had originally been scheduled for the beginning of last September.

Arab efforts, especially those of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, to narrow the gap between Jordan and the PLO have so far failed to bear fruit. Both sides continue to hold tightly to their conflicting claims to represent the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, it is useless to try and speculate about the positions which may be taken at the summit meeting. The heads of state who are taking part in the conference are too unpredictable.

All one might venture to guess is that an Arab bloc steered by influential Saudi Arabia's King Faisal might give Egypt, Syria and Jordan the green light to go ahead with the Kissinger-orchestrated Middle East peace efforts while incorporating PLO representatives alongside Jordan.

Kissinger this week indicated that he had fostered a moderate attitude in the Arab world towards peace efforts. But the Arab states have failed to provide any real signs of readiness to conclude a *genuine peace with Israel, or at* least non-belligerency. Thus the Secretary's present Middle East strategy seems unlikely to go beyond his recent search for immediate partial settlements, leaving the ultimate aim of consolidating peace prospects for the long run.

Though a good deal of confidence has been voiced by American officials on Dr. Kissinger's ability to steer the area towards further progress, no matter how the Arab summit phrases its attitude towards the Middle East political efforts, the Secretary is believed bound to confront possible future repercussions stemming from current developments. The most significant of these are:

- Soviet attempts to undermine the Secretary's lone diplomacy by pressing for the redirection of his efforts to Geneva where Russians hold the equal positio co-chairmen with the Ameri This at a time when Kissinge trying to establish a solid gro work for the resumption of the neva conference, suspended sh *after its inaugural* session last cember.
- Escalation of Soviet arms plies to Syria and the possible sumption of massive supplies Egypt. A powerful Egyptian gation, including Foreign Min Ismail Fahmy and Chief of Lt. General Mohammed Abdul-G Gamasy, are currently in Mo This points to an improvemen Soviet-Egyptian relations might be highlighted by an summit meeting between S leader Leonid Brezhnev and sident Sadat in Cairo.
- The legitimization of the rorist-controlled PLO at the when jeopardizes the prospec the Geneva Middle East peace c rence and the principles governed its convention.
- Jordan's reluctance to prov major contribution to a Middle peace on two grounds: first, its role as representative of a tinian majority is being chall in Arab and international ar second, what Amman's semi-o "Ar-Rai" newspaper claimed to been an Israeli "retraction" o offer to withdraw from the Bank in exchange for a Jord declaration of non-belligerency.

WITH PREJUDICE — ALEX BERLYNE

Rings and things and buttons and bows

I WAS APPRENTICED to the *shmatte* business at a very tender age when, rather than being forced to listen to "The Children's Hour," I preferred to help my father by unpicking the basting holding the canvas to the cloth of suits he'd just made. I had graduated to waxing the sewing thread and then to making deliveries on the carrier of my bike when disaster struck — I let a brand-new suit slide into the mud — and my career came to an abrupt end.

I still follow developments in the trade, though, and this month I was dismayed to learn that the Federation of Merchant Tailors have been meeting at Stratford for their 86th annual conference in a backs-to-the-wall mood. Things are looking bleak for bespoke tailors and Savile Row is reported to be in serious difficulties. Two of the most prestigious firms have been forced to amalgamate and others are expected to follow suit.

You'd never know this from "The Tailor and Cutter." Their *rat critic* has been going on about Robert Buhler's portrait of Sir John Betjeman as if God's in his heaven and all's right with the world: "It is difficult to know," he writes, "how many buttons there are on this jacket; certainly there seem to be none on the sleeves. The edges have a thick appearance, suggesting that the cloth is a heavy overcoating rather than a suiting."

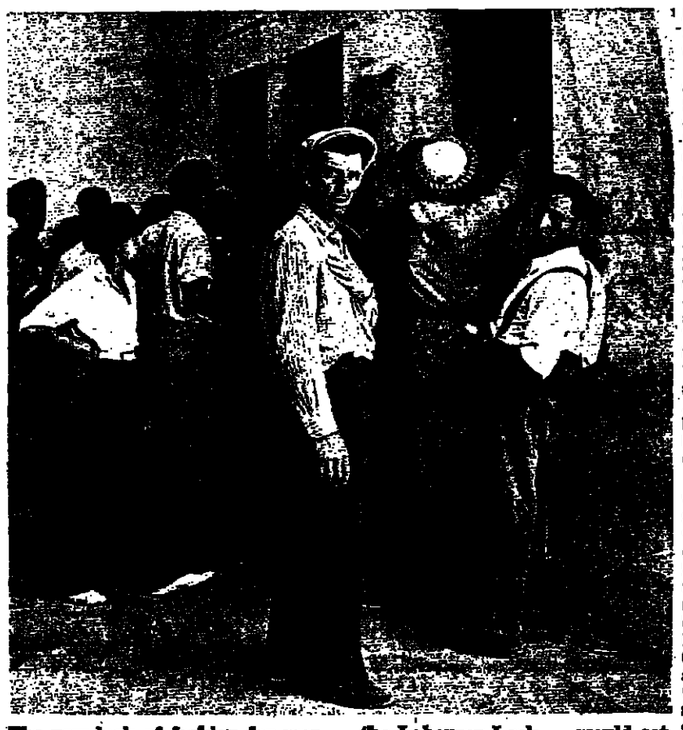
With my background, as a student I elected to read the History of Costume, and in the process received a few shocks. *I'd always thought* clothes were for keeping you warm and dry as well as preserving your modesty. In fact my personal attitude was strictly utilitarian. I used to order a grey-green sports jacket, say, or a brick-red tie, and when they'd worn out I'd replace them with another grey-green jacket and another brick-red tie.

Not a bit of it, I was told. *Clothes reflect your status in society*, attract the opposite sex, proclaim your political allegiance and all sorts of things I'd never even heard of. Further investigation seemed to uphold these novel theories. In his "Anatomy of Melancholy" Burton claims "the greatest provocations of lust are from our apparel" and I decided the 17th century philosopher was right when I saw a wartime *cartoon depicting* a GI ogling a bare-bosomed dusky beauty on a Pacific atoll and sighing: "Boy, I'd like to see her in a sweater!"

A good costume historian, like Millia Davenport or James Laver, shows how closely political and economic history is reflected in clothing and when it comes to social history they outstrip Trevelyan.

The great *navigators opened up* world trade routes and Europeans were soon wearing the silks of the Orient and the furs of the New World. Expanding commerce within Europe had its effects on modes and manners and this was summed up by Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" when she jeers: "he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany and his behaviour *everywhere*."

Inventions like Hargreaves' spinning jenny and Arkwright's loom won England a world market for cotton goods and, incidentally, powerfully stimulated the slave trade with a three-cornered traffic: English cloth to the Slave Coast to be bartered for human beings, thence to America where the slaves were exchanged for Southern cotton which in its turn was shipped back to the mills of England.



The new look of fashion for men — the Labourer Look — would set you back some £100 in London. Israelis have achieved the same style and elegance for years.

Clothes often symbolized their wearer's politics. In 17th century England ruffs were starched pale yellow, since the pale blue French starch was considered to be Papist. The inventor of the yellow starch, a Miss Turner, was later beheaded for poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury, and the colour was put quite out of fashion. Cromwell imposed drab Puritan styles on the country and, after the Restoration, Charles II revoked them with a vengeance.

Following the French Revolution, the proletarian costume worn by the *Sans culottes* was adopted, though actually it was a phony version designed by the painter Sergent and first modelled by the actor Chenard. This self-conscious attitude to a political "uniform" may be seen in modern Cuba, China or in some of our legislators with their open shirt collars turned down over a jacket.

At the beginning of the 18th century, there was a fashion in "satirical" hats for French ladies with nothing better to do and one of them made of black veils, was known as the "Discount Bank," a commentary on the poor state of the royal finances and on the banks which had stopped making payments. I imagine this style will be revived any time now.

Trend setters were always with us. Louis XIV said "Costume is the mirror of history" and he must have known what he was talking about since he had an effect on European styles which far outlasted his lifetime. He put boots completely out of fashion because he was vain about his shapely calves. He was also a rather short man so high heels became the rage and, literally to top it all, when he lost his hair and adopted a peruke all Europe copied him.

Edward VII was a natty dresser and the first to turn up his trouser cuffs. This was copied all over the world, inspiring a French wag to comment "You turn up your trousers in Paris because it is raining in London." Ted's grandson, Edward VIII was another clothes conscious man — in fact his autobiography "A King's Story" reads like a history of 20th century fashion — and introduced Fair Isle sweaters, exaggerated plus-fours and the weird and wonderful Windsor knot, unhappily still with us, which turned neckties into miniature chest protectors.

Many styles are, of course, intrinsically ridiculous but people are ready to put up with anything in order to be in fashion. As Herbert Spencer put it: "The consciousness of being perfectly dressed may bestow a peace such as religion cannot give." The present ludicrous affectation of clog-wearing is a case in point. Though nothing new — 16th century courtesans wore two-foot high clogs called *chopins* and had to be supported when they walked — they are ruining the feet of yet another fashion-conscious generation. Things were bad enough without them. The Podiatry Society of New York concluded a 10 year study by announcing that 80 per cent of the American people have deformed feet by the age of twenty. "We limp into adulthood," the report concluded.

We all wear buttons and lapels which have become atrophied and are mere ornaments and our trousers were originally introduced by the clown of the Commedia dell'Arte, Pantalone, yet we bow to the dictates of fashion and continue to be ridiculous. Look at the revival of long skirts for day wear. In 1892 Lady Heberton campaigned against them on hygienic grounds. She analyzed the rubbish collected by one woman's skirt while inadvertently sweeping the street: "two cigar ends, nine cigarette ends, a portion of pork pie, four toothpicks, a stem of a clay pipe, two hairpins, three fragments of orange peel, a slice of cat's meat, half a sole of a boot, a plug of tobacco (chewed), straw, mud, scraps of paper and miscellaneous street refuse."

But more grotesque fashions are upon us. Michael Roberts reported in "The Sunday Times" a couple of weeks ago that the new look for men is the Labourer Look. Throw away your Great Gatsby gear, he told his readers, "The new look for fashionable (and rich) young men this winter will be workmanlike chic." It's perfectly in tune with the present economic climate. "The requisite ingredients for your industrial winter wardrobe — an earthy cloth cap, a pair of braces, a collarless shirt and some barrel-shaped trousers." These drab garments should be fastened with string and safety-pins, advised Mr. Roberts.

In case you think this is an elaborate leg-pull I have to report that the article is illustrated with two examples already on sale in the King's Road, Chelsea. The suit costs £87.50, the collarless white shirt £13.95 and the tweed cap £9.50.

It's a long way removed from the Road to Wigan Pier.

READERS' LETTERS

Jewish Agenc and rental housing

To the Editor of The Jerusalem P

Sir, — On September 23, I told by Mr. Yehoshua Yadlin rector of the Jewish Agency Department in New York, from time to time rental ments, guaranteed by the J Agency for 12 years, become able in Jerusalem. For detail suggested that I talk to a immigrant who had just into such an apartment on Tchernichovsky. The immi was now in New York visitin children.

I called the new *olah* wit Agency-subsidized rental ment on Rehov Tchernicho He had no contract and did know what the rent would be he was not anticipating any because it was a good deal fo landlord. The builder got his paid for in 12 years and he then sell it at market price.

When the new immigrant back to Jerusalem, he may that he has no agreement for year subsidized rental, becaus September 27 you reported new immigrants on French who were told that they were ving into 12-year subsidized may have to go to court to the promises made to them.

JESSE ZEL L
Executive E
Hadassah Mag

New York, October 3.

Mordechai Eram commen

It is the Absorption Mi not the Jewish Agency, whic vides immigrants with the rental housing. Immigrants find that the Ministry will n cept responsibility for thing mised by Agency officials, vice versa, through an eff sove this problem is being through the interdepartmen sorption Authority.

The immigrants at Frenc have received letters from t sorption Ministry, assuring they can live in their apa for 12 years, but warning rent may be readjusted pe ly, without specifying on w sis. The tenants on the oth claim the rent should be the rates which had been them in advertisements a) this was a promise and b) because t tractors who built these rent ments received large loans and other benefits They should not be en squeeze immigrants wh up the option to buy, with mortgage loans.

Dry Bones

ISRAEL PRESS

PLO at the UN

HATZOFE (National Religious) comments on the UN resolution according the PLO observer status at debates on the Palestinian issue: "The implication of this resolution is that the doors of the international institution supposed to uphold justice and peace among nations will *now be open*... to murderers of men, women and children... plotters of the destruction of the State of Israel."

OMER (Histadrut) asks how the UN proposes to play a part in negotiations between Israel and the Arab states when it grants legitimization to the PLO, which is founded on opposition to Israel-*Arab peace and any negotiations* with Israel whatsoever.

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